FBIS DAILY REPORT
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NEED TO PREVENT ARMS RACE IN SPACE STRESSED

PM011439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[Yu. Sadov article: "One Against All. U.S. Plans for The Militarization of Space"]

[Text] International agreements partially limiting the use of space for military purpose were concluded in the sixties and seventies as a result of efforts by the USSR and a number of other countries. The Soviet Union considered and continues to consider that it is imperatively necessary to completely block the possibility of the militarization of space and to create a reliable barrier to plans to turn it into a source of mortal danger for mankind. The significance of space for the peaceful future of the planet's population is steadily growing, and outer space must remain forever peaceful and free from all kinds of weapons. Guided by this goal, back in 1981 the USSR submitted at the United Nations a proposal to conclude a treaty banning the siting of any kinds of weapons in outer space. The elaboration of this treaty is, however, blocked by Washington.

Meanwhile the urgency of preventing the militarization of space is growing. If an arms race in space is not prevented, mankind will run up against a new threat whose dimensions it is now difficult to even imagine.

The United States started preparing for the military use of space more than 20 years ago. In the sixties, for example, it carried out the development of the "Saint" maneuverable interceptor spacecraft. Two ground-based antisatellite systems were also deployed back then -- one in 1963, on Kwajalein Island, based on the "Nike-Zeus" antimissile, and the other in 1964, on Johnstone Island, using modified "Thor" missiles. The development of space weapons was given a new boost when the present U.S. Administration came to power. A presidential directive on policy in space research and the use of space was published in in July 1982 and openly gave priority to military purposes. The implementation of these instructions has already started. The sum of $9 billion has been appropriated for the development of military space programs in the current fiscal year.

According to these programs, the development of the ASAT aviation antisatellite complex based on the F-15 fighter is currently being accelerated. The U.S. Air Force has announced the first launch of an interceptor missile into space from an aircraft. It is planned to set up two squadrons of F-15 aircraft equipped with ASAT missiles and to deploy them at Langley AFB (Virginia) and McCord AFB (Washington).

It should be noted here that the space shuttle program is also being switched to military purposes. Priority in shuttle launches is given to the Department of Defense, which is planning to put into orbit satellites for military purposes, orbital command centers, and new types of space weapons. A center from which military shuttles will be launched is being set up at Vandenburg AFB (California).

On 6 January the U.S. President signed Directive 119, which orders the start of implementation of an expanded program of scientific research into the development of new weapons systems in space capable of "repulsing an enemy nuclear attack." This is confirmation of the previously announced decision to start the development of a new generation of antimissile complexes intended specifically for siting in space. It is reported that they will be based on directional energy weapons (laser or particle beam). They want to aim these weapons not only at missiles but also at targets in space and at airborne and ground targets. By 1988 the funds for the development of laser systems for use in and from space are to increase more than 12 times. All in all, Washington intends to allot $27 billion for the development of a "defense system" in space over the next 5 years, increasing to $95 billion by the year 2000.

The Pentagon is simultaneously improving the organizational structure of the organs dealing with military space activity. It is planned to establish a joint space command for all branches of the Armed Forces in addition to the space command already existing as part of the U.S. Air Force.

Where could this reckless policy lead? In the first place, the development of space weapons would hinder the conduct of talks on arms limitation and reduction. The entire system for evaluating the strategic balance would be greatly complicated and additional difficulties would arise in calculating the correlation of forces. Considerably greater complications than at present would arise in the process of elaborating measures to monitor arms limitation and especially in the course of its further implementation.

The main thing, however, is that the appearance of space weapons would inevitably destabilize the strategic situation and would consequently increase the risk of a nuclear war starting. The saturation of space with weapons would impart a qualitatively new character to the arms race, opening up additional channels and directions for it. The appearance of a U.S. space-based ABM system would undermine the unlimited-duration 1972 Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, which directly prohibits the development of the corresponding space-based systems or components, and would begin a further race in strategic offensive weapons.

The basic goal of the "antimissile decision" taken in Washington is to provide the United States with the capability to deliver a first nuclear strike with impunity. The intention to gain the opportunity to use ABM defenses to destroy the other side's corresponding strategic means, in other words, to deprive it of the possibility of delivering a retaliatory strike, is calculated to disarm the Soviet Union in the face of the U.S. nuclear threat. It is not difficult to imagine how dangerous for all mankind and for the entire planet it would be if the schemes for the militarization of space being hatched by the U.S. military were to be implemented.

Attempting to justify its "star wars" plans, Washington, as usual, has brought out the tattered scarecrow of "Soviet military threat." This is a hackneyed and long since compromised method, and it is useless to expect it to succeed.

The Soviet Union has been and remains loyal to the course of peace-loving policy, as confirmed by the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary February (1984) Plenum. "This Leninist peace policy," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted in his plenum speech, "whose basic features at the present historical stage are determined by the decisions of the latest CPSU congresses, corresponds with the vital interests of the Soviet people and essentially with those of other peoples in the world. And we declare resolutely: We will not deviate by even a single step from this policy."

Proceeding from the imperative necessity not to waste time and to prevent the arms race from being transferred to space, the USSR proposes that agreement be reached on banning the use of force both in outer space and from space with regard to the earth. The Soviet proposals are presented in the draft of an appropriate treaty which was examined by the 38th UN General Assembly session. It is an important feature of this document that it combines politicolegal obligations on the part of states with material measures aimed at preventing the militarization of outer space.

The new initiative is a development of the steps taken earlier by the Soviet Union to prevent an arms race in space. It takes into account proposals by other states which have spoken out on this matter.

The USSR has unilaterally pledged not to be the first to put any types of antisatellite weapons into outer space. Thus our country has imposed a unilateral moratorium on such launches for as long as other states, including the United States, refrain from putting any type of antisatellite weapons into space.

The Soviet proposals met with a wide response and support at the UN General Assembly session. Expressing the world community's will, it instructed the Disarmament Committee (now named Disarmament Conference) to examine the question of preventing an arms race in outer space as a matter of priority, bearing in mind the draft treaty submitted by the Soviet Union. Votes in favor of this decision were cast by 147 states. Only one country -- the United States -- voted against. Furthermore, the General Assembly decided to instruct the UN Committee on Space to examine, also as a matter of priority, the questions concerning the prevention of an arms race in outer space (124 countries voted "for"). The United States was against this important decision, too. Thus the U.S. ruling circles have once more pitted themselves against the world community, and have found themselves in isolation. There is food for thought for the Washington politicians here.

Time waits for no man. Now it is still possible to prevent this threat looming over the planet. This is a completely feasible task. The Soviet Union is pointing the way to its solution. The peoples of the world are against the insane "star wars" plans and are entitled to expect the United States to offer a businesslike response to the constructive proposals put forward by the USSR.

SOVIET POLICY 'CONSISTENT LINE TOWARD DETENTE'

LD012023 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 1 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

The continuing deployment of new U.S. nuclear-missile weapons in a number of West European NATO countries and the break-off of the Geneva talks as the result of that have seriously complicated the military and political situation in Europe. European security by no means increased, as is being asserted in Washington and some West European capitals, but on the contrary has sharply diminished. The amount of nuclear weapons in Western Europe, which has been already stuffed with thousands of U.S. nuclear warheads, has grown still more. Particular concern is being aroused by the fact that those are first-strike weapons which enable Washington to unleash a nuclear war in the European Continent. A grave responsibility is being assumed by those West European leaders who by providing the territories of their states for U.S. missiles thereby place their security in the bands of the Washington administration which is unpredictable in its conduct and is inclined to ventures. It will be precisely the Washington administration that will keep its finger on the launch button of the "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles being deployed in Western Europe. Is not it clear that those who staged the aggression in Grenada, practise piracy in Lebanon, and conduct the undeclared war against Nicaragua will not ask either the peoples or governments of West European states whether to start a nuclear war from their territory or not.

The Soviet Union's approach to the problem of European security is diametrically opposite. This approach which is not subject to situation fluctuations and is determined by the profoundly peaceful nature of the consistent Soviet foreign policy is aimed at averting the nuclear threat from Europe.

The Soviet proposals on lowering the nuclear-missile confrontation in Europe are well known and they fully retain their force. The USSR is open to cooperation with other countries on the basis of the principle of parity and equal security. However, it cannot participate in talks which would serve only as a smokescreeen for siting new U.S. missiles in Europe. Talks can be effective only if the USA and NATO show readiness to return to the state of affairs which existed prior to the start of the deployment of "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in Europe.

Unlike Washington which has set itself as an object to upset the established military-strategic balance in its favour and, by relying on force, to dictate its will upon others, the Soviet Union does not seek military superiority and will not allow others to break the achieved balance. Therefore it had to take the necessary counter-measures in reply to the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. missiles aimed at the USSR and its allies.

The USSR's principled line remains unchanged -- this is a line towards the development of the peace initiatives determined by the 26th Congress of the CPSU in conformity with the present-day international situation. This is a consistent and dynamic line towards stronger peace, towards detente, and towards removal of the threat of a nuclear war.

PRAVDA CITED ON U.S. MISSILES IN SICILY

LD251117 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 25 TASS -- "The deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, specifically in Sicily, has sharpened the sense of danger in the countries of the Mediterranean, Middle East and North Africa," Anatoliy Agaryshev writes in PRAVDA today.

"Taking into account the threat posed by the deployment of new types of weaponry in the European regions adjoining the Middle East, the Arab countries decided to include the issue in the agenda of the next session of the League of Arab States," the commentary says.

"An understanding is growing in the developing countries that security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent states, especially small ones, are facing a serious test in the conditions of U.S.-imposed militarization and military threat, as the experience of Grenada and Lebanon shows."

"While prattling about the mythical "Soviet threat", the United States is training its gunsights on defenceless Lebanese villages, industrial facilities and crowded Beirut districts," the writer stresses. "It is difficult to believe in Washington's declarations, accompanied by artillery bombardment, that the American missiles that are being stationed on the Sicilian base of Comiso will not be targeted on countries in the Middle East and Africa."

"Quite recently, the peoples of the Middle East and North Africa were engaged in fierce battle for their independence and freedom. They applied much effort to compel the colonialists to put an end to their military presence on their territories. At present, imperialism is seeking a revenge. The sovereignty and independence of the states are threatened once again. Imperialism is once again seeking to impose its military presence on the emergent nations," the commentary says. "The reality of our time is such that the anti-war movement against the deployment of American missiles in Europe by far exceeds the framework of the continent."

SOCIALIST STATES HOLD SESSION ON LAW OF SEA

LD011250 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 1 TASS -- A conference of deputy ministers of foreign affairs of socialist countries, taking part in the work of the preparatory commission for the international authority on the seabed and the international tribunal on the Law of the Sea, in connection with the second session of this commission opening on March 19 of this year, was held in Moscow on February 28 and 29.

As it is said in an official communique, the conference passed in a spirit of mutual understanding concerning the approach to the solution of the questions on the agenda of the above-mentioned session of the preparatory commission. The participants in the conference were unanimous as regards the need to ensure a constructive and effective work of the preparatory commission, which would be a considerable contribution to the attainment of the aims and tasks of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, to the cause of strengthening the peaceful and fruitful cooperation of states in the world oceans, and would facilitate the consolidation of international peace and security.

CEMA ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OUTLINED

LD291905 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 29 Feb 84

["CMEA Countries: Results of Development" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 29 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Iliyenkov writes:

The results of economic and social development of the countries, members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in the third year of the five year period (1981-1985) show that the fraternal countries were successfully coping with tasks of further developing social production and enhancing its efficiency on the basis of intensification. In the process of their development they rely to a still greater extent on mutual cooperation and socialist economic integration. The determination to steadily follow this course has been unanimously emphasized by participants in the 37th meeting of the CMEA session, which was held in Berlin at the level of heads of government in October 1983.

In 1983 under the guidance of communist and workers parties working people of the CMEA member countries attained a new rise in proportions of social production, and strengthened its material-technical basis. Ensured was the pace of growth, in most cases considerably exceeding the figures of the first two years of the five year period.

Thus, for the growth of national income the CMEA member countries exceeded 50 percent in 1983 the average annual increment over the previous two years, for the gross industrial product and capital investments -- 100 percent, gross agricultural produce -- 50 percent. [sentence as received] The absolute increment that was attained was ensured with relatively lesser material and labour outlay, than in previous years. A reduction in consumption of fuel, energy, raw materials for the output of industrial products was attained in all CMEA member countries.

This is a pointer to the enhanced efficiency of social production of the CMEA member countries in the past year. The task of the next two years of the five year period is to consolidate what was attained and to make a further advancement along the lines of intensification of the national economy.

Measures to improve the wellbeing of the working people were carried out on the basis of development of material production last year. Real incomes of the population of the fraternal countries increased by 2 percent, as compared with the previous year. Payments and benefits to the population of the CMEA member countries from public consumption funds were steadily on the rise in 1983. The money was used for the development and improvement of the system of education, public health, pension maintenance and other social needs.

It should be emphasized that the development of the national economy of the CMEA member countries was under way in conditions of the worsened world economic situation, escalation of the arms race by imperialist circles and the unprecedented build-up of military expenditures. In these conditions the results, achieved by the countries of the socialist communities, are of specially great significance.

The successes of the CMEA member countries in implementation of assignments of the third year of the five year period are the earnest that the community of the fraternal countries will confidently complete the current five year period.

UN LEBANON DRAFT RESOLUTION 'UNACCEPTABLE'

LD012042 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Mar 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video talk radio and television political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Good day comrades. Soon the Security Council will have been dealing constantly over a period of 2 years with the problem of Lebanon, which has been tormented by the Israeli and NATO interventionists. If the well-known Security Council resolutions, which demanded an end to Israeli aggression in Lebanon, had been implemented, there would have been no need for such a lengthy and unproductive discussion of this acute problem. But Israel, supported by the United States has provocatively ignored these Security Council resolutions. In Tel Aviv and Washington the blue flap of the UN is regarded as a screen for armed interference in Lebanon's internal affairs.

This has also been shown quite clearly by the Security Council debate on the situation in Beirut. A French draft resolution was submitted to the Council. It envisaged the dispatch of UN forces to the Lebanese capital. For several days this draft was discussed in detail at sessions of the council and behind the scenes. But it was ultimately rejected as a result of voting. Why? A close analysis of the French draft shows that the Western powers are responsible for it. It was the Western powers who insisted on deliberately unacceptable formulations and effectively frustrated the work of the Security Council on this important question.

According to the Western press, U.S. diplomacy made considerable efforts to remove a number of key provisions from the French draft which made it acceptable. First, the requirement was removed that the artillery shelling and bombing raids by aircraft with which the U.S. brasshats and the U.S. allies are continuing to terrorize the civilian population of Lebanon be halted. The murderous battleship New Jersey and other warships of the 6th Fleet are shelling residential areas of West Beirut and settlements in mountainous areas of Lebanon. The Israeli aggressors have also stepped up their piratical raids. I recall that in June 1982 they burst into southern Lebanon, sweeping out of their way even detachments of the UN emergency force, which was stationed there in accordance with a Security Council decision. What guarantee is there that the Israeli and U.S. interventionists who are trampling on Lebanese soil, will take any notice of the blue helmets on this occasion?

The current Security Council session has shown that neither Washington nor its partners really want a genuine replacement of the so-called Multinational Forces by the UN troops. The U.S. Marines have merely been redeployed to the warships of the 6th Fleet. At any moment they could return to the streets of Beirut. It is absolutely obvious that the United States and the other NATO countries must withdraw their naval fleet from the shores of the Lebanon and halt the agtression. But the French draft resolution submitted to the Security Council did not envisage any of this. The Western powers regarded it merely as a mandate for the continuation of their interference in the Lebanon's internal affairs. All this shows that the United States and the other NATO countries were quoted not by the principles of the UN Charter and a wish to restore peace on Lebanese soil but by an aspiration to use the blue helmets as a screen for their militaristic policy in the Near East.

TROYANOVSKIY ADDRESSES UN SECURITY COUNCIL

LD012248 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Mar 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The UN Security Council has concluded the discussion on the situation in Beirut which has become exacerbated as a result of crude imperialist interference in Lebanese internal affairs. Comrade Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative to the UN, said, in particular, the following:

[Begin video Troyanovskiy recording] It is necessary to guarantee the implementation of the fundamental UN resolutions on the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from the entire territory of Lebanon. The resolutions have not been repealed by anyone and they should be implemented. To this end it is also necessary for the United States to abandon its crude military blackmail against Lebanon and end the barbaric shellings from the 6th Fleet ships. [end recording]

A French draft resolution, envisaging the dispatch of UN troops to Beirut, was also submitted to the Council. However, under the pressure exerted by the United States, a whole number of points which made it acceptable were excluded from it. The draft resolution was rejected in voting.

Scores U.S. 'Blackmail'

LD011109 Moscow World Service in English 1010 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] At the United Nations the Soviet Union has demanded that the United States should end its crude military blackmail against the Lebanon and remove not just its troops but all its warships. This was made clear by Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy, during the debate on a draft resolution urging the sending of United Nations troops to Beirut as replacement for the so-called Multinational Forces. The resolution did not contain guarantees against further bombardment of Lebanese territory by the American ships. That's why the Soviet Union was against it, and it did not pass. Pavel Kuznetsov makes this comment:

As administration officials have said time and again, the decision to redeploy the Marines from Beirut Airport to the ships did not signal a basic change in United States policy in Lebanon. The American military have reserved the right to bombard Lebanese territory at any time. Far from defusing the crisis, the redeployment gave Israel more freedom of action and at the end of February, Israeli warplanes bombed and strafed the positions of the National Patriotic Forces for three consecutive days, with heavy casualties among the civilians.

While delegates to the United Nations were debating the draft resolution, United States Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger told Marines aboard the United States ship Guam that the United States -- and I quote -- has not changed its policy of providing naval and air support for the Lebanese Government; unquote. In other words, the resumption of United States shelling is still very much in the plans. At the same time, Mr Weinberger admitted that the Marines had been assigned one of the toughest, and even most miserable tasks in Lebanon.

Now who doomed them to misery? Not the Soviet Union. And who doomed to misery thousands of civilians in and around Beirut through indiscriminate shellings from the battleship New Jersey? Who ordered the Marines into Lebanon on an ostensibly peacekeeping mission, which has brought death and destruction to the country? Not the Soviet Union. All along it has been urging to convene a special international conference on the Middle East to try to solve the problems there politically. The United States Administration has ignored the proposals because it believed in a military solution.

It has been noticed that when two or more administration officials discuss one and the same thing, chances are they'll contradict each other, and make quite a mess of what they're talking about. Caspar Weinberger told a group of Marines that the United States would continue with naval and air raids in Lebanon. Almost simultaneously, United States Ambassador to the United Nations Jeanne Kirkpatrick spoke very dramatically and emotionally in favor of a draft resolution, saying that -- and we quote -- we hope that such a resolution would contribute to an end of the violence that maims and kills without regard to age, group, religion or social conditions; unquote. If Jeanne Kirkpatrick were addressing not the Security Council, but say, a group of gunners from the battleship New Jersey, they could have explained to her how they go about checking the violence that maims and kills without regard to age, religion or social condition.

WEST VIEWED DRAFT AS MANDATE FOR 'INTERFERENCE'

LD011253 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] New York March 1 TASS -- The U.N. Security Council has concluded the discussion of the question of the situation in Beirut, which has deteriorated as a result of gross imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon.

It was emphasized during the discussion that the United States, having discarded the mask of "a peace-maker", has over recent months showered hundreds of tons of bombs and artillery shells on Lebanon in a bid to dictate its will to the Lebanese people. Recent developments in Lebanon, said Natarajan Krishan, India's permanent representative to the United Nations, has shown the insolvency of the presence there of the "Multinational Force" of Western powers. Nicaraguan delegate Julio E. Icaza Gallard pointed out the inadmissibility of a situation where Lebanon remained a target of shellings and bombings by American aircraft and ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet, while part of its territory continued to be occupied by Israel.

The USSR's permanent representative to the United Nations, O.A. Troyanovskiy, recalled that since the very first hours of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, the U.N. Security Council had demanded in an explicit and unambiguous form that it be ended. But, using its "strategic alliance" with Washington as a cover, Tel Aviv had impudently defied the Council's demands. One and a half years had since elapsed, but the situation in Lebanon continued to be exceptionally complicated and tense. They in Washington had found the moment appropriate for establishing their foothold in Lebanon, including it in the sphere of U.S. "vital interests". It was that long-term aim that had prompted the decision to deploy the so-called "Multinational Force" on Lebanese soil. The backbone of that force had been formed by American Marines backed up by a whole armada of ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet.

Tabled for the Council's consideration was a French draft resolution which provided for the dispatch of U.N. troops to Beirut. Importantly, a whole number of provisions, which had made it acceptable, were crossed out from the draft under U.S. pressure. The withdrawn provisions included, in particular, the demand for the non-resumption of artillery bombardments and aerial bombings of Lebanon. It was removed as Americans are continuing to deal strikes at the peaceful Lebanese population. The draft also passed over in silence the provision that one condition for raising the U.N. force should be the agreement to this of all directly concerned sides. The mandate of the U.N. force, contained in the draft, was formulated so vaguely that this in fact created prerequisites for deploying the force throughout the country. As speeches by representatives of the United States as well as Britain showed, Western powers saw the draft in fact as a mandate for carrying on interference in the domestic affairs of Lebanon.

As a result of the vote, the draft was rejected. By insisting on patently unacceptable wordings, Western powers foiled the Security Council's work and are fully responsible for this.

USSR'S UN VETO DEFENDED; WEST'S POSITION DECRIED

LD011246 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 1 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

The United Nations Security Council has concluded discussing the question of sending to Beirut a United Nations force called upon to replace the so-called "Multinational Force". The Council was submitted a relevant draft resolution which was rejected as a result of a Soviet veto. When resorting to the veto, the Soviet Union firmly and consistently proceeded from the interests of the speediest ending of the bloodshed in Lebanon and the establishment of a really just and lasting peace in that war ravaged country.

But the draft submitted to the Security Council contained a number of provisions that in no way accorded with these interests and made the draft clearly unacceptable in conditions of the complex situation that has formed around Lebanon.

At the time when dozens of peaceful Lebanese die from American bombs and shells, when hundreds and thousands are made homeless the draft excludes the demand for the non-resumption of air bombing and shelling, ignores the question of moving the naval ships of the United States and its allies to such a distance from the Lebanese shore from which such shelling would be impossible.

As it is stressed by the Beirut press, the barbarous shelling by American heavy naval guns and bombing are being carried out without the slightest pretext. Neither are they justified in any way by the clearly invented pretexts about the need to ensure the "safety" of American personnel -- in other words the interventionists performing on Lebanese soil the same unseemly "mission" as the Israeli aggressors.

The draft sidesteps the provision that consent by all interested sides should be an imperative condition of the creation of the United Nations force and its stationing in Lebanon. Neither does it define precisely the zone of dislocation of the United Nations force, this opening up a possibility for interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon. It also contains a number of vaguely formulated points.

The discussion at the Security Council, the positions taken by the United States and a number of Western countries clearly showed that the imperialist circles refuse to assume an obligation of non-interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon and, more than that, are creating preconditions for expanding the intervention. The subversive actions of these circles obstruct the resumption of an intra-Lebanese dialogue with the aim of achieving national accord and lead to a growth of the scale of clashes between the Lebanese warring groupings and to a continuation of the bloodshed.

Those who obstruct a reasonable and just settlement of the Lebanese crisis in the interest of Lebanon and its people create obstacles on the road to a Middle East settlement, bear full responsibility for the escalation of tension and the peace-endangering development of events in the region.

UN GROUP HITS U.S. SECURITY FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

LD010942 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] New York March 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports: Zionist gangs' latest act of terrorism against the USSR's mission to the United Nations has been committed in violation of standards of international law concerning security arrangements for foreign missions.

This has been pointed out by most members of the U.N. Joint Committee on Host Country Relations at a meeting here. They demanded measures to prevent a recurrence of similar actions in the future and punishment for the criminals.

The explosion on the premises of the Soviet residential compound in New York on February 23 was a very dangerous provocation against Soviet offices and citizens in the United States, a consequence of the continuing inactivity and outrageous connivance of American authorities, Soviet representative Igor Yakovlev told the meeting. The latest bandit-style Zionist attack was not an isolated development. It has been prepared and was carried out in conditions where the campaign of criminal actions against the USSR's permanent mission to the United Nations and its personnel is continuing.

It is indicative, the Soviet representative said, that while the United States is making unsubstantiated assurances of having ensured the proper safety of Soviet missions, in practice none of those guilty of having staged acts of terrorism against them has been punished. In the meantime, the criminals are well known to the American authorities and, like was the case again now, often openly identify themselves and threaten further outrages. All responsibility for the continuing acts of violence in relation to diplomatic missions to the United Nations is borne by the official U.S. authorities, the Soviet delegate said.

U.S. delegate Charles Lichenstein tried to justify the American side's inactivity by referring to time-consuming investigative procedures accepted in the United States. He made it clear that the authorities are not going to carry out a fast and effective investigation of the criminal action and punish the culprits responsible.

Citing numerous facts of terrorists' crimes against foreign representatives, committee members pointed out that the United States in fact ignores the assumed obligations to ensure the safety of foreign embassies, missions and their staff members. Hoodlum outrages, bandit attacks and threats against them, said Iraqi representative Faruq S. Ziada had the nature of a planned campaign. The committee demanded that the United States adopt all essential measures to effectively ensure the security and protection of all missions to the United Nations.

UN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL MEETS MARCHUK, CEMA FIGURE

PM291137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Klaus A. Sahlgren, executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, was in Moscow on a working visit 21-24 February.

The commission comprising 32 European states as well as the United States and Canada is the UN organ whose purpose is to promote the development and deepening of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in the region among countries with different socioeconomic systems.

Executive Secretary K. Sahlgren was received by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and had talks at the USSR Foreign Ministry, the Foreign Trade Ministry, the USSR Gosplan, and the USSR Central Statistical Administration, during the course of which questions of the activity of the Economic Commission for Europe and its forthcoming 39th session were discussed.

A meeting was also held between K. Sahlgren and CEMA Secretary V.V. Sychev.

LE FIGARO 'LIES' ON USSR'S UNESCO ROLE SCORED

LD011335 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Paris March 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports:

The French newspaper LE FIGARO has been exposed of having recourse to primitive lies. In an attempt to justify the decision of the present United States Administration on the withdrawal of the United States from UNESCO passed on December 31, last year, the main mouthpiece of the French newspaper tycoon Hersant has launched a frontal attack on that international organization.

In absence of weighty arguments, the lampoon published in LE FIGARO uses most blatant lies drawn from Washington's propaganda arsenal. If one is to believe Hersant's publication, the most important body for peaceful international cooperation in the field of culture, science and education is a "military machinery spearheaded against the Western camp". UNESCO, LE FIGARO claims, "is completely dominated" by the bloc of the socialist and developing countries, daily trampling underfoot our democratic principles". The slanderers are particularly exasperated by the UNESCO's activities for peace and disarmament.

Therefore, the UNESCO programme is pictured as a sinister international conspiracy inspired by "Soviet propositions" and led by the Soviet representative.

A calm and firm answer to these malicious attacks has been given by Henri Lopes, UNESCO assistant director general. In a letter addressed to the editorial board of the newspaper he refutes point by point all of its inventions, thus clearly showing that the publication is an ordinary piece of misinformation. The proportion of a certain "bloc" dominating UNESCO is a falsehood, he writes. The second medium-term plan for UNESCO's activities from 1984 to 1989 was adopted by a consensus i e. unanimously, which means that none of the member-states believes that it is detrimental to the principles upheld by it. One hundred and thirty-two resolutions on UNESCO's programmes and activities in 1984-1985 were similarly adopted by a consensus at the latest general conference session.

As far as disarmament issues are concerned, Henri Lopes continued, UNESCO really attends to them. But in doing so, it is guided by the explicit provision of its own charter which makes it incumbent upon it to "contribute towards strengthening peace and security". In addition, contrary to the claims in LE FIGARO the respective UNESCO programme is headed by no means by a Soviet representative. During the past 12 years it was implemented under the leadership of... an American.

Henri Lopes exposes the invention in the newspaper LE FIGARO that the Soviet Union has already long captured all the key positions in UNESCO. As "proof of that the newspaper refers to the fact that the Soviet representative is assistant director general of the organization for educational issues. Yet, one cannot help being amazed by the strange blindness of LE FIGARO, which "fails to see" the generally known fact that the UNESCO director general has ten assistants and only of them is a Soviet citizen.

LE FIGARO is bitterly critical about UNESCO's striving to lay the groundwork for a new world information order, seeing in it a manifestation of "Moscow's intrigues". But let us look at the real facts. The resolutions concerning that issue, Henri Lopes points out, were all taken without the slightests exception at the UNESCO by a consensus: Not a single state opposed them.

There is no need to continue listing such facts, the UNESCO assistant director general writes in conclusion. The above-listed facts are enough to prove how little LE FIGARO is concerned over the real facts in its attempt at forcing its own views on the readers.

SOVIET AT CDE HITS NATO, U.S. APPROACHES

LD012017 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Stockholm March 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

Soviet representative Yevgeniy Kutovoy spoke here today at a regular plenary meeting of the current Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. He urged the participants in the forum to start considering the topical proposals which have been put forward at the conference by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The realisation of such large-scale measures as the assumption of an obligation by all nuclear states participating in the conference not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and to conclude a treaty on non-use of military force and on the maintenance of relations of peace would be of immense importance for ensuring lasting peace and security in Europe and for creating an atmosphere of trust which has been seriously undermined owing to the started deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on European soil.

The Soviet representative drew the attention of the participants in the conference to the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member states on freeing Europe from chemical weapons. Reaching agreement on this matter would make it possible substantially to lessen the risk of outbreak of chemical war in Europe and, consequently, throughout the world, to prevent a dangerous cycle of chemical arms race, and to set the beginning of reduction of the arsenals of chemical weapons.

Having critisized the NATO countries' approach to the consideration of matters which are on the agenda of the Stockholm conference, the Soviet representative pointed out that this approach does not promote confidence and security building in Europe.

U.S. SEEN 'OUT TO DISUNITE,' 'PLUNDER' EEC

LD011716 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 1 Mar 84

["What Is Behind the EEC's Budget Crisis" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 1 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

Summing up the results of the visit of FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl to London, the British newspaper THE TIMES sadly notes that no chances for the resolution of the acute budget crisis of the EEC are in sight so far, although there are only three weeks to go before the Common Market summit meeting. After the fiasco at the Athens session last December the spectre has again appeared of a fresh failure also at the EEC meeting in Brussels in March.

The financial crisis of the "Common Market" is aggravated by the slow economic development rates in the EEC member countries, the high unemployment rate, the need to find out enormous funds for a modernisation of agriculture and industry while the technology in the West European countries is beginning to lag behind that of their main competitors -- the USA and Japan.

The clash of selfish interests of the EEC member countries, which act according to the principle "self comes first" is the most important obstacle in the way of resolving the EEC's budget difficulties. Particularly zealous in this respect is London, which, in the opinion of many West European observers, is backed by Washington, and which is out to disunite the West European countries so that it be [as received] easier to force on them its own political and economic policy and gear them to its militaristic policy.

But the USA also directly contributes to the aggravation of the EEC's budget crisis. The excessive bank rates in the USA pump out, like a vacuum cleaner, capital from Western Europe. Thus, in 1983 the USA extorted from the EEC countries nearly 150 billion dollars, a sum equal to France's national budget! It shall be added that even if this dollar rate remains at the present-day level, inflation in France this year will grow one per cent more and the balance of trade deficit will increase by 2.3 billion dollars.

Another evidence can be cited of the apparent plunder of its West European allies by the United States by means of inflated bank rates and dollar parity. Thus, in an increase in an American dollar rate by four pfennigs, the price of oil for the FRG increases by 1 pfennig per litre.

Not surprisingly, in a considerable measure due to the efforts of Uncle Sam, production investments in many West European countries last year remain at the same level or even lowered as compared with the level ten years ago. And in the FRG they only returned to the level of the early seventies. Apparently, West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff had a good reason to criticise during his visit to the USA American protectionism in trade with the West European countries. Otto Lambsdorff also pointed to the grave consequences to the FRG economy of inflated bank rates and fluctuation in the dollar rate in the United States. The continuation of this policy by the United States jeopardizes the improvement in the economy of the FRG, which manifested itself recently, the minister said. The same view could be expressed by the ministers of practically all West European countries, where it is suspected with good reason that the signs of economic recovery in the USA have been achieved in a large measure precisely at the expense of the West European states. But it would be difficult to expect a different thing from the Washington administration, which advocates and instills the ways of "wild west" in its policy.

OAU COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION OPENS 27 FEB

LD272052 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Addis Ababa February 27 TASS -- Budgetary and administrative questions, pressing social and economic problems facing African countries will be studied by the participants in the regular 40th session of the Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) that began here today.

Opening the session the OAU chairman, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam stated that the imperialist circles are responsible for the existence of seats of tension in Africa. He stressed that the peoples of the continent reject all kinds of interference in their internal affairs, strive for peace and are fully resolved to follow their chosen road of independent development. Mengistu Haile Mariam called on the OAU members to make new joint efforts to raise the living standards of the African peoples.

MENGISTU SPEAKS AT OAU MINISTERIAL SESSION

LD272137 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Addis Ababa February 27 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) has begun its 40th session here today. The session is to discuss problems of the continent's socio-economic development, and administrative and budgetary matters.

In opening the session, the OAU president, head of the Ethiopian state, Mengistu Haile Mariam, said that the forces of imperialism and reaction have now embarked on an unprecedented arms race, are stepping up their psychological warfare, and encroaching on the freedom of the peoples and trying to prevent their independent development. The imperialist circles, he said, bear the responsibility for the tensions in the whole world, including the African Continent. The peoples of Africa resolutely reject any interference in the internal affairs, and strive for peace and security.

The OAU president called on the OAU member countries to contribute to an early solution to the problems of (?Chad and) Western Sahara in order to put an end to the bloodshed there and to assure conditions for the peaceful development of the peoples of those countries.

Mengistu Haile Mariam sharply criticised the racist regime of South Africa which is stepping up its provocation against the independent states of the south of Africa. In their futile attempts to strangle the liberation movement in that part of the continent, Pretoria authorities are resorting to the policy of open aggression and terrorism, erecting all kinds of obstacles to prevent Namibia from acceding to independence. The OAU member countries, Mengistu Haile Mariam said, must work out a common stand within the U.N. and other international organizations with a view to putting up effective resistance to the schemes of the racists, and increasing the material, political, and diplomatic support for the liberation movements.

The OAU president called for strengthening inter-African economic cooperation.

U.S. VISA FOR USSR OLYMPIC ATTACHE DENIED

LD020839 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] The American State Department has denied an entry visa to the Olympic attache of the Soviet Union. This is a violation of Olympic traditions. On Thursday Oleg Yermishkin was to arrive in Los Angeles, where the summer Olympic games will be held. The duty of the attache is to check the housing and training conditions of the national team. The organizing committee of the games has spoken critically of its government's stand.

ENERGY DEPARTMENT SEEKS FUNDS FOR BOMB PLANT

LD011727 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 1 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vladimir Natyash:

The United States Administration, in a bid to escalate the arms drive, is requesting more funds for the production of nuclear weapons. According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report, the U.S. Department of Energy, which is in charge of nuclear weapons production, has asked Congress for $20.6 million to renovate and reopen a uranium processing facility at the Y-12 weapons plant. The plant was built in secret during World War Two forty kilometres from the city of Knoxville to make fuel for the first atomic bombs.

The Knoxville NEWS-SENTINEL newspaper has obtained classified documents showing that the project is only a tip of the iceberg of the huge financial appropriations sought by the Energy Department in the current fiscal year. The department has asked for $63 million to upgrade security at the nuclear plant, closed since 1964 and now scheduled to start enriched uranium production for the manufacture of nuclear missiles and bombs by 1988.

All these facts show once again that the Reagan administration's objective is to upset in U.S. favour the existing military-strategic equilibrium, gain dominant positions in the world and, relying on force, to dictate its will to others.

Suffice it to recall how much the war menace enhanced following the deployment of new American nuclear-missile weapons in Western Europe. These actions undermined the Geneva talks aimed at limiting and reducing substantially nuclear armaments. Responsibility for that rests not only with the United States, but also with its NATO allies which, contrary to the will of their own peoples, opened the doors for American Pershings and cruise missiles. This circumstance compels the Soviet Union jointly with its Warsaw Treaty allies to take care of their defence capability and maintain it at a proper level.

It is well known that the Soviet Union does not need military superiority. Our country does not seek it. But we will not allow that military balance to be disrupted. Our country's leadership repeatedly declared this. By acting in this [words indistinct] is fulfilling the main wish of the Soviet people, that of ensuring peace. This has been and remains the general line of the Leninist foreign policy of our country.

The claims made across the ocean that the world has become safer with American missiles deployed in Europe sound abominable. The aim of this rude distortion of reality is obvious -- to lull the vigilance of the European and world public. The Soviet Union favours the attainment of accords on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments in accordance with the principles of equality and equal security. Neither side should break by its policy and by its actions the existing parity in nuclear armaments. The Soviet Union's proposals for reducing the level of nuclear missile confrontation in Europe are known, and they remain valid. What is needed is that the United States and NATO should display readiness to return to the situation that had existed before the deployment of American missiles.

U.S. TEST OF 150-KILOTON NUCLEAR DEVICE NOTED

LD012216 Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] San Francisco March 1 TASS -- Today the United States carried out another underground test of a nuclear device at the proving ground in Nevada in realisation of the nuclear arms build-up programme and in preparation for a nuclear war.

According to a spokesman of the Department of Energy, the yield of the explosion amounted to 150 kilotons, which was eleven times as high as that of the atomic bomb which the U.S. had dropped on Hiroshima.

As has been reported, the U.S. Administration has decided not to resume the United States-interrupted Soviet-American-British talks on total ban on nuclear weapons' tests. At the same time it has been decided in Washington not to ratify the Soviet-U.S. treaties signed in 1974 and 1976 on limiting nuclear weapons' tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

Those steps by the U.S. Administration are directed against the efforts of the peoples and peace-loving states to restrain the nuclear arms race and to prevent a possibility of nuclear war.

'MISSILE FEVER' CAUSE BY DESIRE FOR SUPREMACY

LD020653 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Eight new nuclear warheads are being produced in the United States every day. It's no exaggeration that in the eighties the United States has a nuclear missile fever. That's the opinion of news analyst Georgiy Sturua, who writes the following:

The U.S. Defense Department has already received scores of billions of dollars for modernizing its nuclear missile potential, but this is only a drop in the bucket compared with the flow of money that the Pentagon can expect in the coming years. All the Armed Forces are getting new missiles, but the Air Force is in the lead as usual.

MX missiles, despite all protest from among Americans, will be installed on launching sites within 2 years. But the Air Force isn't satisfied with just the MX. If the MX will be concealed in silos, the other missiles, Midgetmen, will be deployed on transporters running on highways. The U.S. Navy is continuing to build Ohio submarines. One such sub can carry 1.5 times more missiles than previous submarines. The Navy is planning to equip them with Trident I missiles. Just as soon as it gets these missiles the Navy will begin replacing them with more powerful Trident II missiles. But that certainly won't be the end of it. Navy ships and submarines will also be equipped with cruise missiles. Tactical and medium range missiles are being produced for ground troops.

Probably nothing is pushing the world to a nuclear catastrophe more than the efforts begun in Western Europe to deploy Pershing II and ground-based cruise missiles. The unprecedented program to manufacture new nuclear missiles in the United States is seriously threatened. The figures, however, indicate the reverse. According to calculations of the Defense Information Center, there is approximate parity between the Soviet Union and the United States in the number of missile warheads.

So what's the explanation for the administration's missile fever? I would say there is only one -- the desire for nuclear supremacy. The United States has tried to gain superiority more than once but the current attempt is being made in a new situation, when there is strategic parity between the two countries. This parity won't be upset, because our country has said more than once that it won't permit it. Efforts are being made in Washington to appear as though nothing dangerous is happening. Americans are being persuaded that the Soviet Union will supposedly return to negotiations any day now. But can our country negotiate when new American missiles deployed in Western Europe are being targeted on its cities?

Moscow has stated firmly that the talks can be resumed only if the United States shows it's ready to return to the situation that prevailed before the new missiles were sited.

The Soviet Union continues to favor a solution to the problem through talks, but only on the basis of equality and like security. However, the U.S. Administration has not shown it's ready for such an approach. The Soviet Union is responding to the deployment of new American missiles in Europe with the creation of a similar threat to the territory of the United States. Our country will also take the necessary measures if other Pentagon plans are carried through. The realization of these plans will give Americans thousands of new missiles, but will they be safer?

HART SUCCESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIMARY VIEWED

PM011508 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "Surprise Result"]

[Excerpts] Washington, 29 Feb -- The first of the primaries in the U.S. presidential election campaign now underway was held in snow-covered New Hampshire yesterday.

The victor in New Hampshire was G. Hart who polled 40 percent of the votes. In second place was Mondale with 29 percent, and third was Glenn with 13 percent.

These results are being viewed here as a sensation. Political commentators had virtually no doubt that Mondale would come first. The former vice president is the best-known figure among the Democratic contenders.

Commenting on G. Hart's success, observers note that the 48-year-old senator presents himself as the representative of the "new generation of leaders" capable of offering the country alternative solutions to its problems. Hart has been quite sharply critical of the Reagan administration, particularly of its arms race policy and its refusal to see seek East-West accords. In the Senate he supports a reduction in military appropriations and a nuclear arms freeze. This would seem sure to attract the voters.

Primary elections are to follow in major states.

Zholkver on Primary Results

LD020756 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1940 GMT 1 Mar 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Today, the American press extensively comments on the results of the primary elections in the State of New Hampshire Such elections -- in the United States they are called primaries -- take place before the November presidential elections in every state. Delegates to the forthcoming conventions of the two principal rival bourgeois parties -- Republican and Democrat -- are gathering.

Everything, as they say, is clear with the Republicans. They have one candidate -- the present master of the White House, Ronald Reagan -- who has already officially announced his intention to run for a second term. But the situation with the Democrats is more complicated. Until the New Hamsphire primaries they had eight candidates for the presidential post. Now, six remain. After their failure in New Hampshire, Senators Cranston and Hollings announced the end of their candidacy.

But Senator Hart's victory in New Hamphire became a sensation of sorts. He collected 40 percent of the vote and shifted former Vice President Mondale, who was considered the main favorite in the Democratic Party, into the second place. So, what is the cause of Hart's success? He quite sharply criticizes the present Washington administration. In one of his recent speeches Hart stated: I am deeply perturbed by false logic, when black is presented as white, when an arms buildup is presented as its control, and the threat of war is presented as a potential for guaranteeing peace. In the Senate, Hart was one of the authors of a resolution calling for freezing nuclear weapons and limiting military spending. Judging from numerous polls, it is precisely these problems that worry the American voters most of all. Party delegates must take this into consideration. This is what has happened in New Hempshire.

Now, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes: About 40 percent of Democratic voters have said that limiting nuclear weapons is one of the most important problems that influenced their choice. U.S. observers are reminding that it is precisely in New Hempshire that the question of running is decided for some of the presidential candidates. NBC Television even believes that it is impossible to reach the White House without having won in New Hampshire.

But, comrades, it is impossible not to note that to gain the White House, considering the specific nature of the presidential election in the United States, one needs not only, and perhaps even not so much, arguments popular with the voters but above all money -- big money; very big money. In this respect, as U.S. observers note, Senator Hart has considerable difficulties. His campaign committee is almost $300,000 in debt.

Another Democratic candidate -- black leader Jesse Jackson -- also has serious financial difficulties. He, writes the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, has little money; less than 10 percent of what the principal candidates are spending. It should be added that right-wing, and especially Zionist circles, have launched an extensive campaign of Jackson baiting. He is openly threatened with physical violence. How can one not recall that Jesse Jacksons tutor, Martin Luther King, became a victim of racism?

On the other hand, as the U.S. press says, the main contenders in the current nomination campaign probably have neither morale nor financial problems. In any case, the Reagan-Bush-84 election committee has already announced that it has collected $4 million. One could easily suppose that whoever has more millions will be the winner, not only in the primaries, but also in the U.S. presidential election.

SHLAUDEMANN 'BLACK' PAST, APPOINTMENT ASSAILED

PM011323 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 84 p 3

[Own correspondent A. Karmen dispatch under the rubric "Who's Who": "From the White House -- For Black Deeds"]

[Text] Lima -- When White House special representative in Central America R. Stone resigned, he accounted for his gesture, which was unexpected for many people, by claiming that for some time the White House administration had been disregarding his opinion when formulating policy in Central America.

The post which Stone held was created a year ago as a kind of compromise between the head of the administration and Congress, where voices had been heard insisting on a search for a solution to Central American problems by means of negotiation and not by force of arms, blockades, and pressure, toward which the master of the White House was inclined.

A typical hawk vigorously seeking a way out of the impasse in which Washington's policy had gotten itself, Stone coped for awhile with the role allotted him. He dashed like a billiard ball from one capital to another, extolling Washington's "peace-loving intentions," that is, trying to prove the exact opposite of what was actually the case.

But now the time has come, and the show in which Stone was playing the lead has been removed from the repertoire. It never achieved popularity, and there was little profit from it....In Washington's opinion, Stone was too keen on the notorious negotiations and forgot that strong-arm diktat still remains the essence of Washington's Central American policy. They began to push Stone aside. A new production appeared on the Washington stage -- the "Kissinger commission report." Artistes of a new kind were needed to perform it -- somewhat stronger and tougher than Stone. And Harry Shlaudeman was put in Stone's chair.

A former Marine with a BA degree, Shlaudeman has been known in Latin America for a long time. In 1965, for example, he headed the Dominican Republic section at the State Department. All the plans for U.S. armed aggression against that country passed through his hands. For the "successes" scored on the Dominican front, he was put in charge of U.S. policy throughout the Caribbean. However, Shlaudeman was to write the most vivid pages of his biography in Chile, where he settled in 1969 as counselor at the U.S. Embassy. By that time he had already firmly established a reputation in Washington as a "specialist in nerve points," and people in Latin America already knew that Shlaudeman was an experienced CIA agent. He brilliantly enhanced that reputation in Chile by actively helping Chilean reaction first in the matter of destabilization and later also in preparing the overthrow of Salvador Allende's government. Having done his black work, he left Santiago 3 months before the military fascist putsch.

His services in Chile ensured Shlaudeman's place as deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. Soon, at the time of the sharp exacerbation of Venezuelan-American relations, he was sent as ambassador to Caracas. The public of that country insistently demanded that Shaludeman be declared persona non grata, but unsuccessfully. Having spent his allotted time in Caracas, he returned to Washington with a new promotion. A year later Shlaudeman was ambassador to Peru and then to Argentina. And then, quite recently, when the White House began to gather together a flock of hawks called the Kissinger commission on Central America, the services of the "specialist in nerve points" once again came in handy. He was given the post of executive secretary in that flock.

And now Mr Shlaudeman is Washington's eyes, ears, and voice in Central America. The new appointment has happened at a time when Shlaudeman's former (and most likely present, too) bosses in the CIA are kindling the flame of fratricidal war in El Salvador and Guatemala and when they are openly training the Nicaraguan Contras in Honduras, preparing to overthrow people's power in Sandino's motherland. And Henry Kissinger, chairman of the ill-starred commission and Shlaudeman's recent chief, is giving interviews right and left, brazenly declaring that "the possibility of using force against Nicaragua" cannot be ruled out in the future.

Shlaudeman is once again in his element. He is once again employed on the work in which he was so successful in the Dominican Republic and Chile. Shlaudeman is once again employed on the work for which he is so despised on the continent.

'DOUBLE STANDARD' SEEN IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD012339 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] The United States' defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, speaking in Britain, has discussed the comparable moral principles followed in foreign policy by the United States and the Soviet Union. He claimed that American foreign policy is keynoted by its superior ethics and supported it with two examples. One is the invasion in Grenada, the other the deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Our commentary has been prepared by Spartak Beglov, a NOVOSTI press agency observer:

To justify the aggression against Grenada, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger alleged that American college students were in danger and had to be rescued. To spell out the other action, he referred to a so-called unanimous request from NATO countries to put these missiles in. Both versions run counter to international law and the moral values common to all people.

Throughout this century the United States has done to nations in Central America and the Caribbean basin more than 30 times what it has to Grenada. For this American foreign policy has been unanimously assessed in history books as a policy of big stick. As for American Pershings and cruise missiles, opinion polls in Britain, Federal Germany, and other countries have shown the absolute majority of population have objected to their deployment. So the nuclear diplomacy of Washington and NATO also conflicts with moral position of millions of people. When the present leaders in the United States proclaim their foreign policy to be geared to the struggle of good against evil it turned out that it was an approach that has proved useful for Washington to pass black for white and resort to armed threat in any international situation when the so-called American vital interests are at stake.

It is a policy that has long since been (?stamped) as double standard and double morality. To put it bluntly, it is high time for bidding Washington to use the word morality at home or export it, because every new shell fired by the battleship New Jersey at Lebanon and claiming more lives again exposes the policy of armed strength as immoral.

U.S. AID 'INSTRUMENT OF NEOCOLONIALISM'

LD012143 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 1 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov.

The Reagan administration is resolutely opposed to any increase in the U.S. annual contribution to the International Development Association which grants easy-term loans to the poorest nations. The American Administration already slashed nearly by a third its contribution compared with what had been promised by the previous administration, and now flatly refuses to increase the U.S. share. U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, speaking at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Wednesday, rejected the calls by many association member states and several American legislators for raising the U.S. contribution to a billion dollars a year.

Sen. John Danforth of Missouri, denouncing Washington's position, noted that American business prefers to deal with rich, not poor clients. Indeed, the Washington administration's approach to problems of developing countries graphically reveals its imperial ambitions. The Reagan administration, ever since the first days in power, has stressed that aid to developing countries should be a matter of private initiative, rather than of state policy. In either case, Washington insists that this aid be closely linked with the political and military interests of the United States.

This approach found its manifestation in the curtailment of aid along the line of the International Development Association. When the association was being set up in the late fifties, it was believed that it would show more flexiblity in loan-granting and that its loans would be at easier terms than, say, the IBRD's. The United States, having seized commanding positions in the association, pushed to the background other nations, giving broad access to American firms to participation in projects financed in developing countries from the association's funds.

The United States would like to replace aid extended on a multilateral basis, including through the International Development Association, with subsidies granted on a bilateral basis. In other words, and this has been observed by many countries, Washington prefers that American aid recipients approached Uncle Sam one by one with cap in hand.

The aim of this perfidious move is to disunite developing countries and weaken their struggle for a drastic restructuring of international economic relations on a fair basis.

The addresses of the major recipients of American aid surprisingly coincide with the map of the Pentagon's strongholds. The bulk of this aid goes for so-called "security needs", that is protection of regionary regimes that suit Washington and establishment of American military bases, etc. This is a virtual instrument of neocolonialism.

CANADIANS PROTEST PLANS TO TEST CRUISE MISSILE

LD020953 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Ottawa March 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Artem Melikyan reports:

The first test of the American cruise missiles in Canada is to be held on March 6, reported the CANADIAN PRESS news agency with reference to the circles, close to the Pentagon. An American B-52 bomber, equipped with a cruise missile, will fly from the Grand-Forks Airbase, North Dakota, to the Canadian missile test range Cold Lake (Alberta Province) to test the operation of the navigational system of that weapon. It is noted that during all the time of the bomber's flight in the 2,400 km air corridor, the cruise missile will remain "fixed" to the plane.

Ottawa's consent to tests of American cruise missiles in Canada's north-western areas gave rise to a storm of protests of the Canadian public. A wave of manifestations against Canada's participation in militarist preparations of the Reagan administration has swept the country. A campaign to collect signatures to a petition is now under way. The petition calls upon the government to renounce these tests and announce Canada a nuclear-free zone.

In a bid to bring down the heat of anti-war actions and to dispel serious apprehensions of the public, the Canadian Defence Ministry issued a report asserting that these tests allegedly imperil neither human lives nor the environment.

But the SOUTHAM news service noted that the Defence Ministry deliberately conceals the extent of the real risk in case of a missile accident and that probability of such a catastrophe is much greater than is admitted by official authorities. Member of Parliament from the New Democratic Party Pauline Juwett has sent an interpellation to the government over that. She noted that, according to the data of the Pentagon itself, in 44 cases out 109 cruise missile tests ended in a failure.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER'S ASIAN TOUR CRITICIZED

LD011457 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 1 (MONTSAME) -- A week-long tour of Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to Burma and Malaysia is over. In this connection a MONTSAME commentator writes: Judging by reports, at the talks with the leaders of Burma, Thailand and Malaysia the Chinese foreign minister focused attention not on questions concerning relations of these countries with China but on the so-called "Kampuchean problem", underscoring that China would, as before, support the Khmer reactionary regime. Prior to Wu Xueqian's trip to these countries the Peking-installed leader of the non-existent "Democratic Kampuchea" Sihanouk has been dispatched on mission to Singapore and Indonesia. Apparently on the instruction of his Beijing masters, he claimed there that Vietnam threatened not only Kampuchea but also Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. At the same time the ex-prince tried to demagogically assert that China did [as received] was of no danger for Southeast Asia. The provocative nature of Wu Xueqian and Sihanouk's voyage to the Southeast Asian countries is obvious, notes the commentator. It is also clear that Beijing is becoming more [word indistinct] in setting the ASEAN countries against the states of Indochina at the moment when a tendency to understanding and dialogue between these two groups of Southeast Asian countries is acquiring shape. Indonesian commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, General Murdani, who visited Vietnam, says that Djakarta doesn't think Vietnam is threatening Southeast Asia. Many people in Indonesia, including Foreign Minister Kusumaatmaja share this point of view.

Many fact including the close trade links of the majority of these countries with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea indicate that the ASEAN countries do not believe in Beijing's version about an alleged "Vietnamese threat". It is China that gives rise to concern in the ASEAN countries. The closer get the ties between Beijing and Washington the greater becomes the anxiety of the ASEAN countries. They fear, not without grounds, that China will receive from the U.S. up-to-date weaponry and military hardware. There is another noteworthy fact. At the time when Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian was praising in Bangkok the alleged "successes of the anti-Kampuchean coalition", the commander of the U.S. Pacific Ocean fleet was also there. The latter had talks with the Thailand militaries on questions of military aid to Thailand. This coincidence of the visits of Wu Xueqian and the U.S. admiral to Bangkok is symbolic. Washington and Beijing are jointly pushing the Thai authorities to further militarization in an attempt to keep the Thai territory as a springboard of the undeclared war against Kampuchea and as one of the main seats of tension in Southeast Asia, underscores the MONTSAME commentary.

PAR TO TAKE PART IN SPORTS EVENTS IN S. KOREA

OW012355 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] According to KYODO, China will participate in international sports games, cultural events and meetings in South Korea.

This statement was made by Ye Fei, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee of the PRC, when he met in Beijing with (?Shinya Totsuka), a member of the Liberal Democratic Party serving in the Japanese House of Representatives.

RUSAKOV RECEIVES DEPARTING MONGOLIAN ENVOY

PM291301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has received B. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the Soviet Union, in connection with his upcoming departure for home. Talks were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

U.S. NUCLEAR ACTIONS SCORED BY JAPANESE GROUPS

Rally Protests Plans

LD010937 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo March 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Anichkin reports:

"Nuclear tragedy shall never repeat," said speakers at a mass anti-war rally in the town of Shizuoka in Japan. The rally was held in tribute to the memory of Ikichi Kuboyama, the radio operator of the fishing schooner "Fukuru Maru No 5". the Japanese fishman died as a result of radioactive radiation to which he was exposed, when the schooner got under a radioactive fall-out after the American hydrogen bomb test in Bikini atoll.

Today it is 30 years since that tragedy. Being the first country to go through the horrible consequences of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan shall resolutely come out for a total ban on nuclear weapons, says the resolution adopted at the meeting.

The Japanese peace champions have condemned the equipment of the ships of the United States Pacific Fleet with nuclear cruise missiles "Tomahawk" planned for this year. They demanded a ban upon the calls at the ports of Japan by American nuclear powered ships. The anti-war organisations declared the need for preventing the deployment in Japan of tens of American nuclear-capable "F-16" fighter-bombers planned for 1985. It is necessary to put up a reliable barrier in the way of these plans of the Washington administration, which pave the ground towards unleashing a thermonuclear catastrophe, says the resolution adopted at the rally.

Missile Unloading Hit

LD011122 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo March 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

Activists of the Japanese Peace Committee have succeeded in photographing the secret unloading of containers with nuclear anti-submarine "Asroc" missiles from a transport aircraft at the U.S. Yokota Air Force Base. The photograph, which has published in the newspaper AKAHATA today, in convincing proof that the Pentagon encouraged by the Japanese ruling circles systematically violates the official non-nuclear status of its Far Eastern ally.

Subsequently facts were repeatedly registered of the delivery of such death carrying cargoes to Yokota and to other U.S. bases in Japan, in particular Iwakuni and Kadena. On top of that, U.S. naval ships with nuclear missiles on board regularly call at the ports of Japan, which has been recently officially admitted at an official reference book of the U.S. Department of the Navy.

In the course of the current parliamentary session, opposition party deputies have repeatedly demanded that the Nakasone cabinet give explicit clarifications in this connection. But the government stubbornly refuses to admit that Washington crudely violates Japan's non-nuclear principles prohibiting the introduction, production and possession of nuclear weapons. In protest against such an obstructionist stand of the authorities, the opposition has already thrice this year boycotted the sessions of the country's supreme legislative body.

CIA TRAINS PUNJAB 'SEPARATIST' 'CUTTHROATS'

LD010941 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] New Delhi March 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko reports: The newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES has reported another crime by U.S.-backed secessionists. It said that they had exploded a bomb outside a Hindu church in Amritsar, Punjab, during a religious holiday, killing several and gravely injuring more than 30 people, including women and children. Continuing attacks by secessionists have aroused public indignation in this country. The local press says that the splinter groups, which covet the wresting of Punjab from India, are backed by the United States which is supplying them with instructions and giving them generous financial aid. Cutthroats from the separatist gangs Dal Khalsa and Babbar Khalsa are being trained under the guidance of C.I.A. instructors in camps located in Pakistani territory.

The Western mass media are trying to present developments in Punjab as clashes between different sections of the population on religious grounds, as "infringements" upon the rights of the Sikhs. They are bending over backwards to conceal the sordid part played in that strategically important Indian state by some foreign powers. The crisis in Punjab, said NATIONAL HERALD, a newspaper close to government circles, was rooted in gross external interference in India's internal affairs.

PLIGHT OF SOLDIER DISABLED IN DRA DESCRIBED

PM011103 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 February 1984 carries on page 4 a 3,200-word report by special correspondent I. Rudenko, datelined Nikopol, titled "Duty," and published under the rubric "Journey Prompted by a Letter." The item describes at length the tribulations of former Private Aleksandr Ivanovich Nemtsov, bearer of the order of the Red Star, on his return to his home town of Nikopol. Nemtsov was invalided out of the Army as a paraplegic, the result of wounds sustained in the "execution of his international duty." According to Rudenko, "The doctors discovered two bullets in his body. One is still in his chest, the second was extracted from his spinal column. It was the extracted one that deprived him of the use of his legs."

Writing about the incident in which Nemtsov was wounded, the author says: "The bullet hit him in the spine while he was bending over someone else. "Tolik was not only his close friend. He was also his commander. They were next to each other when their column was attacked by a gang. Tolik then rushed to the side, into the bushes growing on the edge of the ravine. And disappeared. He called him once, twice, but Tolik did not answer and Sasha [Nemtsov], disregarding someone else's warning cry, ran toward the edge of the ravine. He ran into the path of that fateful bullet, not knowing about it but well aware that it could be there. His Army service was drawing to an end, and 2 years of this service had made him older and more experienced than his own father. Even before he reached the bushes Sasha saw both Tolik, stretched out on the ground, and those who had felled him -- they were withdrawing into the bushes, firing as they went. The way Tolik was lying, even the greenest of recruits would have imagined the worst. But Sasha, drawing on the last ounces of hope, took a few steps, without realizing that they would be his last, and bent over his friend."

Rudenko writes of Nemtsov's courage in the hospital and describes how he refused painkillers and yearned to return home. The author then turns to the invalid's problems with housing and transportation.

He quotes Nemtsov's mother on her difficulties in obtaining a ground floor apartment in exchange for their former fourth floor one, which entailed repeated visits to Nikopol Gorispolkom officials Verchenko, Ignatenko, and Chairman Kovalenko. A year after Nemtsov's discharge from hospital he was given a specially adapted car, but the local militia threatened to remove its license plates unless it was parked in a garage overnight. This led to further visits to various offices to obtain permission and materials for constructing the garage, which in the end cost Nemtsov's mother R825, which she had to borrow. Rudenko quotes Nemtsov's neighbor Leonid Maksimov, who tells of the difficulty in obtaining materials to build a ramp to enable the invalid to wheel his chair from the apartment to the garage and complains of the insensitivity of various officials. Another neighbor, Yuriy Kuznetsov, comments: "We look for heroes in the distant past, yet they are living here, right next to us." Kuznetsov then goes on to criticize the indifference of the Komsomol Gorkom officials to Nemtsov's plight.

Rudenko cites Nemtsov's medical file, which describes his scars as the result of "firearms wounds," and concludes: "But it is not only firearms wounds that leave scars."

DRA'S TRANSPORTATION 'DIFFICULT,' 'DANGEROUS'

LD261538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 26 Feb 84

[By (Boris Savadyan), Kabul correspondent]

[Summary] More than 600 Soviet trucks of the Maz, Kraz and Kamaz type belonging to the Afghan-Soviet Company Avsotr are now engaged in haulage activities. "From the Amu Darya banks to Afghanistan inland they deliver bags with cement, containers with plant equipment, barrels of fuel, timber and medicines, clothes and shoes, television sets and sugar. Goods arriving at the Soviet-Afghan border do not have far to travel afterwards, but Afghan roads are difficult -- jolting, dust, summer heat, snow drifts and ice on the road, sharp bends in winter. In addition, crossing the Afghan mountains is dangerous. Snow drifts and slides and avalanches are not the only danger for a driver. Not infrequently, shots can be heard in the mountains and mine explosions echo in the canyons. Words of caution are sometimes received from various regions of the country -- here and there basmachis have blocked the road, blown up a bridge, burnt a gasoline carrier, shot up bus passengers. Those things happen in the undeclared war that imperialist and reactionary forces have unleashed against the republic. But the vehicles continue moving along the road, escorted frequently by armored cars and even tanks.

"I have been transporting goods for many years, 'Abdol, an Avsotr driver, says.

[Begin 'Abdol recording in vernacular fading into translation] At one time the counterrevolutionaries successfully persuaded private truck drivers to engage in sabotage. So, in Soviet vehicles, we brought supplies of food, fuel, shoes and clothes to the population. Enemies of the revolution have not given up even today. They try to frighten us and order us not to work. They killed 26 of our comrades, fired on the entrance gate, blew up trucks. And they did that because we drivers delivered not merely goods but also the truth about the revolution and the fraternal help of the Soviet Union." [end 'Abdol recording]

Many cooperatives, Pioneer camps and resorts for working people have opened on Afghan soil and new enterprises have been built with Soviet help.

PHAM VAN DONG CITED ON 'COOPERATION' WITH USSR

PM291017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "A Most Important Factor"]

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Feb -- Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee and SRV Council of Ministers premier, has stressed the importance of developing all-around fruitful cooperation between the three Indochina countries and their friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Receiving a Kampuchean delegation headed by Keo Chanda, chairman of the Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Committee, currently on a visit here, the Vietnamese leader expressed confidence that on this basis the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party, will achieve still greater successes in the cause of national revival and construction, render the country's development process irreversible, and successfully uphold the great gains of the revolution.

'VIGOROUS, CONSTRUCTIVE' SRV DIPLOMACY LAUDED

PM011124 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Valerian Skvortsov "Commentator's Column": "Confirmed by the Times"]

[Text] There has been an announcement in Djakarta of a forthcoming visit to Indonesia by the Vietnamese foreign minsiter. The talks are to include an exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral relations and a discussion of the situation around Kampuchea and in Southeast Asia as a whole. Commenting on the present state of ties between the two countries, the INDONESIA OBSERVER describes it as "good and marked by reciprocal good-will visits."

The SRV's vigorous, constructive diplomacy, one important sphere of which is dialogue with the other state of Southeast Asia, is part and parcel of the common effort of the three fraternal Indochinese states -- Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos -- to normalize the political climate in the region. In these conditions the course elaborated at the Vientiane conference of the top SRV, PRK and Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) leaders a year ago, is finding concrete embodiment. Its essential purpose is to generate an atmosphere of fruitful cooperation and good-neighborliness with the members of ASEAN, which now includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, and newly independent Brunei.

On looking back over the year that has elapsed since the Vientiane meeting, one can clearly see what a lot of ground the three fraternal countries have covered in the practical solution of important Asian problems. The recent, eighth conference of the three fraternal Indochinese countries' foreign ministers itself put forward a number of initiatives relating to a comprehensive or partial settlement of Southeast Asia. It also expressed a readiness in advance of this to sign a general agreement with ASEAN on the principles of mutual relations between the two groups of states to prevent the situation from degenerating into confrontation.

Specific manifestations of the good will of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, such as the withdrawal of some Vietnamese volunteers units from Kampuchea, the intention to continue it, and the visits by the SRV foreign minister to ASEAN countries, are bound to have a positive effect on the Southeast Asian political climate.

In ASEAN, whatever subtle differences there may be between its members' approaches to the situation in the region, including the Kampuchean situation, there is a developing awareness that dialogue is the most sensible way of achieving peace and stability.

The course proclaimed at the Vientiane summit conference is an important and positive factor in the development of the situation on the Asian continent and in Southeast Asia in particular.

LAOS DEFENSE MINISTER GIVEN ORDER OF RED BANNER

LD290932 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] The presentation of a high-ranking Soviet award -- the Order of the Red Banner -- to Army General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense of the republic, has taken place in Vientiane. He has been presented with this award for his services to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples and the Armed Forces of the USSR and Laos, and in connection with his 60th birthday. Speaking at a ceremony, Siphandon stated that the Laotian people and the republic's Armed Forces highly appraise the Soviet Union's foreign-policy course and fully support its constructive initiatives, which are directed toward safeguarding peace and security in the world.

'IMPERIALISM' BLOCKING REHABILITATION IN PRK

LD011329 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Phnom Penh March 1 TASS -- The forces of imperialism and international reaction are trying in every way to block the cause of national construction and rehabilitation in Kampuchea, a mass meeting in Preah Vihear Province was told by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Chea Sim. The enemies of the Kampuchean revolution are not abandoning attempts to reverse the process of progressive transformations in the country. They are organising armed provocations on the border, rudely interfering in the internal affairs of the republic using for this purpose the Pol Potists entrenched on Thai territory.

The placement of American imperialism are ever more frequently resorting to propaganda maneouvres. One of them is Sihanouk's tour of several Asian countries during which he is making rude attacks on Kampuchea and other countries of Indo-China. The aim of his insinuations is to impede the development of the tendency towards equal talks, to misinform the world public and raise the morale of the Pol Pot bands.

The most important task of the Kampuchean people today, Chea Sim stressed, is to strengthen unity and cohesion in the name of defending the country's national independence and territorial integrity, and of resolutely repulsing all the intrigues by hostile forces. The considerable successes achieved by the republic under the leadership of the PRPK [People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea] and the government and with the support of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other fraternal countries are evidence of the irreversibility of the profound changes that are taking place in Kampuchea, of successful advance by the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] along the road of building the mainstays of socialism. And no actions by the enemies will push us off our chosen course, Chea Sim stressed.

ZARKOVIC CONCLUDES VISIT, JOINT COMMUNIQUE SIGNED

Communique on Visit

LD011629 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow: 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- The following joint Yugoslav-Soviet communique on the visit paid to the Soviet Union by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, to the Soviet Union was published today:

"Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, paid a working friendly visit to the Soviet Union from 27 February to 1 March 1984 at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He was accompanied by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Jon Srbovan, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

Vidoje Zarkovic was received by Konstantin Chernenko, general Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During a conversation, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on questions of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and on a number of topical international problems. Both sides expressed interest in the further development of relations between the LCY and the CPSU and the SFRY and the USSR.

The vice president of the SFRY Presidency laid wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin wall. The visitors from Yugoslavia visited the Azerbaijan SSR and were acquainted with the Soviet Union's achievements in the development of the economy, science, culture and other fields. Everywhere they were given a warm welcome which reflects the traditional feelings of mutual respect and friendship which exist between the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Vidoje Zarkovic, Lazar Mojsov, Jon Srbovan and Milojko Drulovic had a meeting with Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Boris Aristov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The talks were attended on the Yugoslav side by Metodije Smilevski, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, Dusan Gaspari, chief of the Foreign Affairs Service of the SFRY Presidency, Milorad Komatina, director of administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and Dusan Strabac, minister counsellor in the SFRY Embassy to the USSR, and on the Soviet side by Vasiliy Vysotin, chief of the International Relations Department of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Valentin Pavlov, deputy chief of the Fifth European Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, and Eduard Krasavin, minister counsellor in the USSR Embassy to the SFRY.

Emphasis was placed with satisfaction the statement says, on the successful continuing development of relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR and readiness was confirmed to continue to strengthen and expand them on the basis of respect for the principles spelled out in the Belgrade Declaration of 1955 and Moscow Statement of 1956 and other joint documents adopted during meetings at the highest level. The two sides attach great significance to the further development and expansion of ties and contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the SFRY Assembly and between the republics, provinces and towns of the two countries.

The participants in the talks made a high assessment of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which is developing comprehensively on a long-term, mutually beneficial and stable basis. They attach great significance to the establishment of ties in the fields of culture, science, and education. The two sides expressed readiness to continue to develop cooperation in these fields.

During the exchange of views on international issues, grave concern was expressed at the further exacerbation of the situation in the world and stress was laid on the growing role played and responsibility borne in such conditions by all states in the preservation and consolidation of peace halting the arms race, especially nuclear. It was stressed that it is indispensable to return international relations onto the road of detente and adopt practical measures aimed at the disarmament, elimination of the threat of war, settlement of all external questions by peaceful means through serious and constructive talks, creation of the climate of trust, and fruitful cooperation based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union will exert all efforts for the realization of this goal, especially at the conference for the strengthening of confidence measures and security and disarmament, which is being held in Stockholm.

Stress was laid on the need to change international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and establish the new international economic order and embark as speedily as possible on the global talks in keeping with the decisions of the UN.

Stress was laid on the great significance of the Nonaligned Movement as an important active factor in the struggle for restoring the international situation to health and for the preservation of peace, strengthening of security, independence, and political and economic cooperation on an equal footing.

The Yugoslav and Soviet sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the talks which took place in a working, friendly atmosphere. They are convinced that this visit will contribute to the further consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the SFRY and USSR in the interest of the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and in the interest of peace and socialism.

Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, expressed his sincere gratitude for warm reception and cordial hospitality.

On behalf of the SFRY Presidency Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, invited Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The time of the visit will be agreed later on the statement says.

Meet Azerbaijan CP Officials

LD012337 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Today, Comrade Bagirov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, had talks in Baku with Vidoje Zarkovic, vice-president of the SFRY Presidency; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for Foreign Affairs; Jon Srbovan, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the Soviet Union. After cordially welcoming the guests, Comrade Bagirov emphasized that the successful development of relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia contributed to further strengthening of friendship and expansion of all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY, as well as between the two countries and their peoples. A considerable contribution to this is made by the workers of Azerbaijan, including the people of Baku, the twin-town of Sarajevo.

Comrade Bagirov informed Vidoje Zarkovic and other members of the delegation about the activity of the party organization of Azerbaijan to mobilize the working people for successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. Speaking about the significance of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in February 1984, which, in the atmosphere of full unanimity and monolithic unity, elected Comrade Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, he emphasized that the plenum displayed continuity as regards the policy of the party and its firm determination consistently to follow the tested Leninist course.

Vidoje Zarkovic expressed satisfaction with the visit. We had the opportunity, he said, to become acquainted with the achievements of the peoples of the Soviet Union in the building of socialism. The working people of Yugoslavia are sincerely glad of these successes. The guest emphasized that the relations between our countries were good and stable and that they were characterized by friendship, trust, openness and a high level of mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields.

The talks were also attended by Terebilov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and USSR minister of justice; Mamedov and Musayev, secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan; Aristov, deputy foreign minister of the USSR; and other official personalities.

Baku Activities Reported

LD011523 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Baku, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- The SFRY delegation headed by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice-president of the SFRY Presidency, where it had talks with the leadership of that Soviet republic, headed by Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communists Party Central Committee. Zarkovic is paying a 1-day friendly visit to Azerbaijan within the framework of the SFRY delegation's working and friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

Kyamran Bagirov briefed the visitors from Yugoslavia on the development of Azerbaijan, one of the most highly developed of the 15 republics of the USSR. Azerbaijan is the only Soviet republic in which the growth of national income and volume of industrial production exceeded the planned targets throughout the past decade.

Six decades ago Azerbaijan was the biggest producer of oil, accounting for about 70 percent of the world's total production, and today, with about 16 million tons a year, it accounts for only three percent of the Soviet production. A vast growth of industrial capacities was achieved during that period, Bagirov said, especially in petrochemistry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and other sectors. Azerbaijan is also the biggest producer of grapes in the Soviet Union (1,800,000 tons) and one of the biggest producers of vegetables and cotton (more than 800,000 tons each, as well as of tea and a series of other agricultural products.

Speaking about the current tasks facing the republic's leadership and economy, Kyamran Bagirov told Yugoslav leaders that like the rest of the Soviet Union Azerbaijan was also carrying out a general mobilization of the party cadres and all the employed in the drive for the successful fulfillment of the plan for the fourth year and of the whole of the five-year plan.

The first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee expressed pleasure at the fact that his republic was taking part in commodity trade with our country and was contributing to the successful development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation. Among other things, Bagirov said, Yugoslavia delivers a more varied range of products to Azerbaijan ranging from harbor maintenance ships to mass consumption goods. He also underlined successful cooperation between the towns of Baku and Sarajevo and assessed cooperation between the two towns' economies, in particular those between their universities and other cultural institutions.

Vidoje Zerkovic briefed his hosts in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee on the current political and economic development of Yugoslavia.

At a dinner given in honor of the SFRY delegation in the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium, Zerkovic and his host Suleyman Rustam-Zade, chairman of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet, exchanged friendly toasts.

Before leaving Baku, Zarkovic and the delegation members, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Jon Srbovan, member of the Federal Executive Council, Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, and others, visited the big domestic refrigeration equipment factory, one of the most modern in the Soviet Union.

The send-off from Baku's Bina Airport this afternoon marks the end of the 4-day working and friendly visit paid to the Soviet Union by the SFRY delegation at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation will arrive in Belgrade tonight.

Mojsov on Baku Visit

LD020011 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] A dinner was given in Baku today by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR in honor of Vidoje Zarkovic, Namedov, member of the Azerbiajan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and Vidoje Zarkovic exchanged toasts, Vidoje Zarkovic and other Yugoslav official personalities left for Belgrade this evening.

Before his departure, Lazar Mojsov, member of the delegation and SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave an interview to our correspondent in Russian. Here is the translation:

[Begin Mojsov recording in Russian fading to translation] Lazar Mojsov says the delegation was very glad to visit Baku. We in Yugoslavia know Baku as a city of famous revolutionary traditions in which revolutionary events took place even in Tsarist Russia, the guest said. We also admired the actions of Baku revolutionaries, while the Baku commissars were for us Yugoslav communists always an example. The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are developing very good and friendly relations. We are also very glad that contacts between the republics of our countries are growing stronger. It is known that Baku is Sarajevo's sister city. We are convinced that our visit to this town will bring our peoples even closer together and will contribute to the promotion of relations between Azerbaijan and Yugoslavia. [end recording]

'Satisfaction' With Visit

LD011913 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Zarkovic, vice-president of the SFRY Presidency who has been in our country on a working friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today left Baku for Belgrade.

The report on the results of his visit says that Comrade Zarkovic was received by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary fo the CPSU Central Committee.

The Yugoslav guests had a meeting with Gromyko, member fo the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR minister of foreign affairs.

Talks were held with Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and with other official figures.

Note was made with satisfaction of the successful continuing development of relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the SFRY, and resoluteness was confirmed of strengthening and expanding them in future, too, on the basis of joint documents adopted as a result of the meetings at the highest level.

During the exchange of views on international issues, grave concern was expressed at the further, dangerous aggravation of the situation in the world, and note was made of the growing role and responsibility in such conditions in all states in the cause of preserving and strengthening peace and the halting of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race.

The Soviet and Yugoslav sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the talks, which took place in a business-like friendly atmosphere.

USSR-SFRY Talks Reviewed

LD012043 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 1 TASS -- Mutual interest in further development of relations between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavi has been expressed by Konstantin Chernenko and Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the collective Presidency of Yugoslavia, during a conversation between them. They exchanged views on matters of Soviet-Yugoslav relations as well on some topical international problems.

The guest has been in the Soviet Union on a business friendly visit.

Vidoje Zarkovic as well as Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, Jon Srbovan, member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, and Milojko Drulovic, the ambassador of Yugoslavia to the USSR, who were together with him, had a meeting with Andrey Gromyko, member of the political Bureau of the CPSU Central Comm Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. They had talks with Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Ivan Arkipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Boris Aristov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

Successful progressive development of relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia was pointed out with satisfaction during the talks, and determination was reaffirmed to further strengthen and broaden them on the basis of respect for the principles contained in the Belgrade Declaration of 1955, the Moscow Declaration and Statement of 1956, and other joint documents adopted as a result of summit meetings.

The participants in the talks gave a high appraisal of economic, scientific and technical cooperation which comprehensively develops on a long-term mutually beneficial and stable basis. They attach much importance to the maintenance of contacts in the fields of culture, science and education. The sides expressed readiness to continue to develop cooperation in these fields.

Serious concern over the further dangerous aggravation of the situation in the world was expressed during an exchange of views on international matters, and it was pointed out that the role and responsibility of all states in the cause of preserving and strengthening peace and ending the race of arms, particularly nuclear ones, grow in these conditions. It was stressed that it is necessary to bring international relations back to the road of detente, to take practical measures directed towards disarmament and towards removal of the war threat, to solve all contentious questions by peaceful means, through serious and constructive talks, and to create a climate of trust and fruitful cooperation on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia will make every effort to attain these goals and, in particular, at the current Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmanent in Europe as well.

The sides pointed out the need for the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, for the establishment of a new international economic order, and for the start of global talks in accordance with U.N. resolutions as soon as possible.

A great importance of the Non-aligned Movement as an important active factor in the struggle for the improvement of the international situation, for the preservation of peace, for the strengthening of security, for independence, and for equitable political and economic cooperation was emphasized.

The Soviet and Yugoslav sides expressed satisfaciton with the results of the talks which were held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

CORRECTION TO KUZNETSOV, ZARKOVIC TOASTS

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "Kuznetsov, Zarkovic Luncheon Toasts" published in the 29 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 5, last paragraph, only sentence: ... Zarkovic stressed that "the development of friendship with the USSR and CPSU upon these principles is a permanent orientation of the SFRY and the LCY, which are interested and ready, consistently continuing along Tito's road, to further advance Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation upon these bases in all spheres in the interest of peace and socialism." He then emphasized the significance of "numerous meetings at a high political level" and listed all other contacts of the two countries that contribute "to better mutual understanding, trust, and development of cooperation." Providing the indistinct passage.

EMBASSY PRESS CONFERENCE MARKS GDR ARMY DAY

PM291119 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Feb 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Press Conference at GDR Embassy"]

[Text] A press conference devoted to the approaching 28th anniversary of the formation of the GDR National People's Army was held at the GDR Embassy in the Soviet Union 21 February.

The gathering was addressed by Major General (G.) Oldenburg, military, naval, and air attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR. He spoke of the life and combat training of the armed defenders of GDR citizens' peaceful labor, stressing that the servicemen of the GDR National People's Army, in single formation with their brothers in arms -- the servicemen of the Soviet Army and the armies of the other Warsaw Pact states -- are conscientiously fulfilling their international duty and firmly guarding peace and socialism.

GDR Attache Speaks

LD011112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Talk by Major General Oldenburg, military, naval and air attache of the GDR in the Soviet Union, to mark the 28th anniversary of the GDR Army; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Soviet comrades and friends:

As the first regular socialist army in German history, the National People's Army became from the moment it was formed a reliable armed force in the socialist defensive alliance of the Warsaw Pact, one which consistently fulfills all obligations to the alliance. The GDR is the German state that, thanks to the friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, and through its active participation in the defensive alliance of the Warsaw Pact, has made a considerable contribution to securing peace in Europe and continues to do so.

The Soviet Armed Forces make a decisive contribution to the reliable defense of socialism and to maintaining an approximate military equilibrium between the armies of the member states of the Warsaw Pact and of NATO. I consider it essential to stress this today of all days, with regard to the fact that in contradiction to the will of the people, deployment of new American first-strike missiles has begun in the FRG. In light of this fact, Comrade Erich Honecker has commented that for the first time since 1945, the danger of war thus emanates from German soil, from the territory of the FRG.

The Soviet Union and our socialist community had therefore no other choice but to set about implementing its announced retaliatory measures in order to maintain the military-strategic equilibrium in Europe. These measures, which were taken by our party and government in close coordination with the CPSU and the Soviet Government, meet with full understanding on the part of the working people of the GDR and the servicemen of the National People's Army, which renders them support by all means.

In the current international situation, the servicemen of the National People's Army execute their responsible tasks in the awareness that by their deeds they are making a worthy contribution to the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the GDR. They know that by this contribution toward securing the defensive might of the GDR, they are simultaneously strengthening the socialist alliance.

Long live the friendship and comradeship at arms between the peoples and armies of the USSR and the GDR!

POLAND'S SZALAJDA ON USSR ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS

LD011639 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda has discussed in Moscow the implementation of the economic agreements signed at the end of last year between Poland and the Soviet Union. During the talks the implementation of the agreements concerning the technical and financial participation of the Soviet Union in the winding up of certain investment projects in our country has also been discussed.

PRO-U.S. TRENDS IN FRANCE CRITICIZED

PM011220 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Z. Arsenyev article: "France and the 'Euromissiles'"]

[Text] The siting of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Britain, Italy, and the FRG has aroused a keen debate in France. Analyzing the foreign policy of Francois Mitterrand's government in this context, one cannot fail to notice how contradictory it is in character and how disparate is the sociopolitical basis on which his government rests. On the one hand France supports the further development of all-European cooperation and has repeatedly rejected attempts by Washington and NATO to embroil it is a "crusade" against socialism and in an economic boycott against our country.

On the other hand, Paris officialdom supported NATO's decision on "arms upgrading" and the siting of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Chirac and Poniatowski, the leaders of rightwing groupings, and the reactionary press belonging to the millionaire R. Hersant, as well as representatives of the Socialist Party's [PS] right wing have literally been vying with each other in their pro-Atlantic zeal recently. They have been justifying NATO's militarist course in every way and trying to influence French foreign policy. Some of them, such as retired General Gallois, have even supported the siting of U.S. nuclear weapons in France, a "U.S.-French dual key" system for these weapons, and France's effective return to the NATO military organization.

But what does working, democratic France think about this?

The French people are by no means keeping silent. The voice of the peace and disarmament supporters has been heard increasingly loudly in the country.

"The world is living on a nuclear volcano" is stressed in a statement by the "Appeal of 100" antiwar movement, in which the most diverse political forces take part. "The danger threatening mankind affects everyone. The problems of war and peace are in our hands. We do not consider either the arms race or war to be inevitable."

On this movement's initiative there have been repeated mass demonstrations in France in defense of peace and against the nuclear arms race, and at the end of March there will be an international meeting of scientists and cultural figures in Paris on peace and disarmament questions. About 200 prominent representatives of the French intelligentsia have urged support for this initiative. Whose side are you on, masters of culture? -- this question asked by M. Gorkiy now resounds with renewed force in the world.

The French public has not been deceived by Reagan's statements to the effect that the appearance of the new U.S. missiles in Europe changes nothing. Frenchmen have begun realizing more clearly where the military threat comes from and who bears the responsibility for the current world tension.

The appearance of the Euromissiles near France's borders intensifies the danger of a conflict in which Paris could also be involved, whether it wants to or not: Its independence in resolving the vital question of war and peace is indeed in doubt. Frenchmen realize that the Pershings at their gates represent not security but a new threat, the risk that the most important French policy question will essentially be determined in Washington.

The siting of the Pershings in Europe has other aims, too: namely, strenghtening not only America's military but also its political and economic influence on West Europe. And at the same time weakening the West European countries' position in the face of U.S. pressure. It is no coincidence that Washington recently has been treating its West European partners increasingly impudently in the economic sphere. The record level of the dollar, exorbitant U.S. bank rates, intensification of trade protectionism, and attempts to hinder the development of economic ties with the Soviet Union -- all these are essential components of U.S. strategy against France and other West European countries.

The U.S. dollar's domination of the world market, which is harming the interests of international trade, has been called a grave danger by President Mitterrand. Washington is delivering more and more blows to the French economy and its national currency, deepening its economic difficulties, and at the same time demanding an increase in military spending and an ever-greater contribution to "joint defense."

Consequently the economic and political conditions for the leftwing government's policy of socioeconomic reforms are being made more complex. From the very outset Washington reacted negatively to the French Government's progressive measures in the social and economic spheres. It is clear that the success of these reforms is closely linked to the strengthening of French national independence. If the pro-Atlanticists suceed in weakening that independence, the democratic reforms will be in doubt.

The Pershings in Europe represent a new twist in the nuclear arms race and new military spending. The question is being asked: What do the thousands of French families who can scarcely make ends meet really need? Missiles, or an increase in living standards? What are the more than 2 million unemployed looking for: weapons or work? Military preparations and spending on new nuclear weapons threaten a further reduction of ordinary people's living standards and new economic difficulties. The military program for the next 5 years adopted by the French Government will cost taxpayers Fr830 billion. At the same time spending on social needs is being reduced.

Finally, the United States is trying to use the Pershings to bury detente and block all-European cooperation, which brings tangible results to all the European countries.

It is no wonder that such prospects arouse opposition among the most diverse social forces. Business circles, for example, are worried by the increasing manifestations of U.S. "economic aggression" in Europe, which is closely linked to NATO's militarist course. They reject U.S. diktat and welcome the new moves toward Soviet-French cooperation recently undertaken. Orders from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries provide work for a considerable number of enterprises employing many thousands of working people. Business circles support the further development of mutually beneficial economic ties between our countries, which were given additional impetus by the recent visit to France by U.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

A remarkable new phenomenon is the participation by military servicemen in the peace movement. French officers and ordinary servicemen have been thinking about the role that NATO's strategists are assigning to their Army. The role of an auxiliary force and performer of the Pentagon's wishes? The French Army is by no means attracted by the prospect of being embroiled in NATO military adventures in Europe or in other countries, be they in the Near East or in Africa. Together with all the French people, most of the military also reject the plans for the creation of a so-called "joint European defense," which would mean the Army's subordination to NATO strategy and FRG access to nuclear weapons.

The French public's concern is also being aroused by the role assigned to the recently created "rapid action force" and by French troops' involvement in military actions in Chad and Lebanon.

There is even a division on the nuclear question in church circles among the Catholic and Protestant clergy and congregations. Whereas the Catholic church hierarchy at an assembly of bishops in Lourdes actually supported the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons and took a reactionary stand on questions of war and peace, many priests and believers are actively participating in actions opposing the nuclear threat.

The PS [French Socialist Party] leadership continues to show a stubborn unwillingness to take part in the mass antiwar movement. Furthermore, it is waging an unseemly campaign against the peace supporters' movement by claiming that "pacifism" harms French security interests. However, many rank and file Socialists are constantly participating in working people's mass antiwar demonstrations.

The Communists, who regard the struggle for peace and disarmament as one of the most important avenues of their activity, are playing a dynamic and consistent role in the antiwar movement. The French Communist Party is stressing the great danger of the militarist course being pursued by Reagan and the siting of the new U.S. missiles in Europe and is exposing the intrigues of French Atlanticists.

The potential of the antiwar movement in France is by no means exhausted. Each day it is joined by more and more new forces. French working people demand that their country pursue an independent and constructive policy and help to improve the international climate.

FRG TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM011447 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Feb 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit to the USSR"]

[Text] A delegation of the board of the FRG metal workers trade union headed by (G. Mayr), the trade union's first chairman, was in the Soviet union 24 through 26 February at the invitation of the central committee of the metallurgical industry workers trade union.

There was an exchange of opinions between the delegation and the Central Committee of the USSR metallurgical industry workers trade union on topical questions of all-round cooperation. During the talks a cooperation plan was approved, as was an exchange of delegations in 1984-1985 between the kindred USSR and FRG metal workers trade unions.

The USSR and FRG metal workers' trade unions reaffirmed their readiness in the spirit of the Helsinki all-European conference to further develop and deepen multilateral cooperation in the interests of the working people of the USSR and FRG metal industries, the specific content of which will be determined biannually at meetings between the representatives of both countries' trade unions.

Both sides expressed their concern at the present exacerbation of the international situation and stated their readiness, despite definite differences in the assessment of it, to use all their influence for the purpose of maintaining world peace. The USSR and FRG metal workers' trade unions oppose the arms race and the siting of new nuclear weapons arsenals on the European Continent, and favor disarmament and social progress.

Both sides stated their conviction that only a consolidation of world peace and detente will create favorable opportunities for coordinating international trade union cooperation for the benefit of working people's interests.

The delegation was received by S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU.

U.S. TROOPS TO ARRIVE IN BELGIUM FOR DEPLOYMENT

LD020026 Moscow TASS in English 2347 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Brussels March 2 TASS -- The first group of U.S. servicemen is to arrive in Belgium in March for technical preparation for a possible deployment of 48 U.S. cruise missiles in the country's territory. This has been stated here by Freddy Vreven, minister of national defence. The first missiles, he said, are to be brought to an air base in Florennes, which is several tens of kilometres away from the capital of Belgium, in March next year. All new U.S. nuclear weapons, according to him, are to be fully stationed in the country by 1987 if the government does not decide against the implementation of NATO's nuclear-missile programme.

FIRST CONGRESS OF FLEMISH CP HELD, STANCES CITED

PM291156 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "In the Fraternal Parties": "First Congress"]

[Text] Brussels, 21 Feb -- The first congress of the Flemish wing of the Belgian Communist Party has been held here.

The congress delegates, one of the Belgian Communist Party leaders, J. Turf, told journalists, resolutely condemned the deployment of new U.S, first-strike nuclear missiles in the country -- which was foisted on Belgium by the Pentagon and NATO. The Communists called on all progressive forces in the Flemish region and also Christian Democrats to fight against the deployment of these lethal weapons on Belgian soil. The government must do everything in its power to prevent Belgium being transformed into a launchpad for cruise missiles.

Participants in the party forum demanded that the government make a positive contribution to the work of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which is under way in Stockholm. The Flemish Communists called on the authorities to support the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in Europe and to advocate the withdrawal of the U.S. nuclear missiles already deployed in a number of West European countries.

The congress condemned the policy of the ruling right-wing centrist coalition and criticized the vicious practice of constantly reducing workers' and employees' wages and state appropriations for working people's social needs. It pointed out the catastrophic consequences for Flanders and the whole country of the results of the 3 years of government by the Liberals and Christian Democrats, who serve the interests of big capital.

J. Turf, deputy chairman of the Belgian Communist Party, was elected chairman of the Flemish Regional Council of the Belgian Communist Party. The first congress of the Walloon wing of the Belgian Communist Party was held in December 1983, With the holding of the first congress of the Flemish wing of the Belgian Communist Party, an important stage in the process of federalizing the party was completed.

REAGAN, SHULTZ MEET NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER

LD020022 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1020 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Washington, 1 Mar (TASS) -- President Reagan has held talks in the White House with Netherlands Foreign Minister Van den Broek.

No official reports have been published on the results of the talks in which U.S. Secretary of State Shultz also took part. However, according to informed observers they mostly discussed the implementation of NATO plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe.

NATO is striving to foist 48 U.S. cruise missiles on Netherlands. However, as the results of a public opinion poll conducted recently for the government by the Netherlands statistical assocation show, 63 percent of the country's population decisively oppose this. Having come up against powerful opposition from the broad masses of the public, the Netherlands Government has not yet given its official agreement to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on its country's territory.

Now that the Netherlands Government and parliament are faced with taking a final decision on this issue, the U.S. Administration is doing all it can to achieve agreement to the deployment of the missiles. As has become known, strong pressure has been exerted in Washington on the Netherlands foreign minister with this aim in mind. In January, during his official visit to the United States, Netherlands Prime Minister Lubbers was subjected to similar "working-over."

USSR-SPAIN INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD012223 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 1 Mar 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video talk by correspondent A. Kudrin]

[Text] A Soviet-Spanish intergovernmental agreement for the next 10 years has been signed in Madrid.

The document reflects both sides' desire to continue stable, long-term efforts to reveal new directions in the field of mutually-advantageous links. Prime importance is being given to permanent contacts in such important industries as power engineering, machine building, and the chemical, electronics, mining, and shipbuilding industries, as well as ferrous metallurgy and machine-tool building. The document envisages the establishment of an intergovernmental commission on economic and industrial cooperation, exchanges of specialists and information, and the mutual supply of industrial materials, agricultural products, and consumer goods.

[Begin video recording of unidentified speaker, -- in Spanish with superimposed translation] The document we just signed is undoubtedly further testimony to the strengthening relations between Spain and the Soviet Union. It affects specific cooperation in important fields of modern industry. I am sure that relations between our two states will develop successfully and fruitfully and serve the cause of strengthening peace and friendship between the Soviet and Spanish peoples. [end recording]

NATO AIR BASE PLANNED AT PORTUGAL'S PORTO SANTO

LD010930 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Lisbon March 1 TASS -- The Pentagon intends to build on Portuguese Porto Santo island a NATO airbase for American spy planes and a squadron of long-range bombers, a deputy said addressing the regional assembly of Madeira archipelago.

According to the deputy, Portugal's Defence Minister C. Mota Pinto had signed in Brussels recently a protocol providing for the implementation of that militaristic plan.

'DANGEROUS' U.S. - PORTUGUESE 'MILITARY LINKS' HIT

LD020019 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Lisbon, 1 March (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Gennadiy Petrov reports:

Military links between the United States and Portugal are gaining more and more dangerous dimensions.

Considering the Pyrenean peninsula [as received] and its islands to be its own strategic springboard, the U.S. military is trying to get more and more new concessions from Lisbon in exchange for financial sops. As one of the deputies of the Madeira archipelago regional assembly (parliament) [TASS note] said, agreement has already been reached on turning the Portuguese island of Porto Santo into a NATO airbase. The Pentagon intends to deploy spy planes and a squadron of long-range bombers on it.

Anxiety is growing amongst the democratic public of Portugal at the modernization of the U.S. military base at Lajes (Azores archipelago) and the Pentagon generals' stubborn attempts to find a base on the continental part of the country, especially in Beja, which is at present used by the FRG airforce.

The NATO military's militarization of Portuguese territory is shown by the regular calls U.S. and British atomic submarines with nuclear weapons on board make at the mouth of the river Teja and their plan to build a radar surveillance station in the Algarve province to monitor artificial satellites.

As AVANTE emphasizes, the ominous Pentagon and NATO plans for Portugal threaten to turn it into a retaliatory strike target in the event of nuclear conflict. Apart from this, policy of subservience to the militaristic interests of imperialism tramples on Portugal's national sovereignty, since the U.S. bases on its territory are under the full control of the U.S. military.

U.S., ISRAELI ACTIONS IN LEBANON VIEWED

LD011719 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Beirut March 1 TASS -- The actions by the Israeli soldiery on Lebanon's soil are proof of Tel Aviv's intention to perpetuate its military presence in that Arab land. For the first time over the past five months, an Israeli motorised patrol invaded the Ash-Shuf area. Nine armoured personnel carriers with soliders drove through a number of villages, thus demonstrating the readiness of the aggressor army to mount any time aggressive actions in close proximity to Beirut. The provocative action of the interventionists was accompanied by reconnaissance flights of the Israeli Air Force over Lebanon's mountainous areas. In the course of last night, Israeli and U.S. aircraft repeatedly flew over the capital of Lebanon and its outskirts.

The Israeli occupationists are committing outrages in south Lebanon. The interventionists clamped down a round-the-clock curfew on Arab Salim village north of Nabatiyah, where Lebanese patriots attacked an Israeli army patrol. In the course of house-to-house searches, the soldiers of the punitive troops broke into a mosque during a divine service. Israeli soldiers opened fire on defenceless citizens, who were trying to offer resistance, as a result of which several persons were injured, more than 40 villagers were arrested.

Tensions are running high in Beirut where clashes are continuing between Lebanese warring factions. As a result of exchanges of fire along the line dividing the city into the western and eastern sectors, four persons were killed and 24 injured. Shells fell in densely populated neighbourhoods of western Beirut, in the territory of the residence of Lebanon's president in B'abda and caused a heavy fire in the northern part of the city.

U.S. naval ships continue plying in Lebanon's territorial waters. Their artillery, including 16-inch guns of the New Jersey battleship are aimed at peaceful towns and villages, residential neighbourhoods of the Lebanese capital. The United States Administration does not conceal its intention to continue high-handed interference in the home affairs of that sovereign Arab state. Ranking representatives of the White House repeatedly stressed that the redeployment of the Marines from Beirut to the naval vessels of the U.S. Sixth Fleet by no means signals withdrawal from Lebanon. This has been again reaffirmed by U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger who visited Beirut yesterday. Addressing the American military contingent on board the helicopter carrier Guam, he frankly said that the United States intends to preserve its aerial and naval presence in that area.

Weinberger's statements are viewed here as fresh evidence of the invariability of Washington's aggressive, hegemonistic designs against sovereign Lebanon. As if to prove the statement by Weinberger, a frigate of the Sixth Fleet again opened fire on Lebanon's territory last night.

Meanwhile talks are continuing in Damascus between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanon's President Amin al-Jumayyil. The two presidents, the SANA agency said, are discussing the developments in the region in connection with the latest events in Lebanon. The sides have reaffirmed the need for taking measures to defend the legitimate interests of the Lebanese people.

The plenary meeting of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, which was held here, stressed the need for stepping up the struggle against the American-Israeli aggression.

The participants in the meeting passed a decision pointing to the failure of the policy of the United States in Lebanon, Washington's attempts at forcing on the Arab countries capitulatory Middle East settlement plans. The plenum put forward, as tasks of paramount importance under the present-day conditions, the cancelling of the unequal agreement with Tel Aviv which was forced on the Lebanese authorities under the United States pressure and the speediest expulsion of the occupation troops from Lebanon's territory.

The participants in the plenum called for carrying out reforms in the country that would lay the groundwork for restoring Lebanon's unity and independence, ensuring its democratic development. The decision points out the importance of strengthening cooperation between the Lebanese National Patriotic Forces and Syria, as well as other friendly states, all progressive forces of the world in whose vanguard stands the Soviet Union.

ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. RDF, MIDEAST ACTIONS VIEWED

LD012357 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Four years have passed since the United States established the so-called Rapid Deployment Force [RDF]. On 1 March 1980 the headquarters of the unified RDF was set up in accordance with a decree by U.S. President Carter. The force includes infantry units and in particular, the 82nd landing divisions [as heard] and the 101st Airborne Division, known for their notorious participation in the aggression against Vietnam and Grenada. The RDF also includes Marine units and 13 aircraft carriers, with 800 aircraft on their decks. Military transport aircraft were introduced to the force in order to quickly move infantry and Marine forces.

The American leaders and press did not conceal the objectives behind the creation of this force. At the time Carter mockingly said: We believe that the RDF is a means of stopping any event that the United States does not like. The American mass media also openly wrote about this. AP reported that the issue under discussion was the creation of a special force that could be airlifted to impose order anywhere in the world. On the basis of these statements, it is possible to understand that the RDF will be used for aggressive intentions and armed interference in other states' internal affairs, and above all for uprooting peoples' national liberation movements struggling against imperialism.

The leaders of the White House and the Pentagon named the Middle East as one of the RDF's main areas of operation. Following the RDF's establishment, armed units of this force carried out a series of maneuvers in the Middle East codenamed "Bright Star." In an interview with the Italian newspaper GIORNALE NUOVO, U.S. General Kingston said that these maneuvers were a final rehearsal for military operations in the international arena, and we are ready to fight. This particular preparedness introduces a new element in the situation in the Middle East and North Africa. Indeed, it became clear that these maneuvers were a final rehearsal, and based on them punishment operations were activated against Arab and other peoples.

It is worth noting that a few days after the conclusion of "Bright Star-83", which was held in several Arab countries, the Marine unit within the RDF, particularly the 82nd landing division, started their military operations against the patriotic forces in Lebanon under the guise of the so-called Multinational Force [MNF]. Warships of the U.S. 6th Fleet -- aircraft carriers and the battleship "New Jersey" -- immediately joined this force.

Thousands of Lebanese were killed or wounded during the alleged peacemaking operations carried out by the MNF, the nucleus of which was the American RDF. It was mainly the Muslims of the Beirut suburbs and north Lebanon who suffered from this. Whole villages were erased. One of the RDF's tasks in Lebanon became clear: uprooting the national liberation movement. To quote Carter in Lebanon, the United States tried to undermine undesirable events, that is, the Lebanese patriotic forces' struggle against the Israeli and imperialist invaders for their homeland's freedom, independence, and territorial integrity. The Marines met their resistance, and were forced to transfer to the 6th Fleet warships off the Lebanese coast.

Here one cannot fail to evaluate the danger posed by the RDF to the Lebanese, Syrian, and other Arab peoples. American warships and aircraft continue to strafe Lebanese populated areas and positions of the nationalist forces and the Syrians who are part of the Arab deterrent force in Lebanon. Moreover, the United States strives to find an excuse to interfere in another region in the Middle East: the Persian Gulf, to which it has sent 30 warships, another part of the RDF. The RDF has become a U.S. imperialist armored fist threatening the independence of Arab and other peoples of the world.

AL-JUMAYYIL-AL-ASAD 2-DAY TALKS IN SYRIA END

LD011902 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Damascus March 1 TASS -- A two-day visit to Syria of the president of Lebanon, Amin al-Jumayyil has come to a close. According to the SANA news agency of Syria, during his talks with the President of Syria Hafiz al-Asad, the sides analysed the situation in the region and Lebanon in the light of the latest development, as well as ways of settling the Lebanese crisis.

CONTINUING REPORTS ON IRAN-IRAQ COMBAT

LD011127 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Baghdad March 1 TASS -- Stubborn fighting continues on the Iranian-Iraqi front. The latest communique of the Supreme Military Command of Iraq speaks of a new offensive launched last night by Iranian troops on the sector of the Third Corps to the North of Basra. According to a military spokesman earlier in Iraqi troops had inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. It is contended, in particular, that 5,462 Iranian soldiers were killed, that large quantities of tanks, armoured personnel carriers, and other military hardware were destroyed.

The communique from the southern flank of the front says that Iraqi Air Force planes had inflicted rocket and bomb strikes at advanced positons and also at military targets deep inside the Iranian defence.

The Iranian artillery yesterday again shelled the towns of Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali, and Ash-Shihabi. There are killed and wounded among the population and damage was inflicted to housing, enterprises and administrative building.

Nicosia March 1 TASS -- The IRNA news agency of Iran reports the continuation of the offensive operation carried out by Iranian troops on the territory of Iraq in the area of the city of Basra. The agency says that large numbers of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded in the course of the fighting.

Iranian fighter planes yesterday attacked a fortified area and concentration of enemy troops in the area of the populated localities of Al-Qurnah and Al-Amarah.

IRNA says Iraqi planes bombed the residential areas of the town of Bakhtaran, killing or wounding about 140 inhabitants.

U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITY IN PERSIAN GULF VIEWED

LD011627 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] The United States is stepping up its military presence in the Middle and Near East. Some 30 American warships have been (?pulled) to the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean zone. This is how Washington is using the aggravation of the Iran-Iraq war for its own purposes. Viktor Ilyichev comments:

The protracted bloody war is one of the conflicts inherited by newly-free nations from former colonialists. Acting according to the principle divide and rule, Western powers are intentionally provoking local wars and thus creating pretexts for interference in foreign affairs. According to this classical imperialist model, the United States is increasing its military presence in the Persian Gulf zone. The first American gun reports were heard there a couple of days ago. A U.S. missile-carrying destroyer opened fire at an Iranian plane which was making a patrol flight over the Gulf.

The American Rapid Deployment Force is the main instrument of interference. This mobile task unit was formed 4 years ago on the pretext of defending the region's rich oil fields and the sea lanes transporting oil. The so-called Central Command of the Force, CENTCOM, started operating in the United States a year ago. The U.S. defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, has said that the Rapid Deployment Force and CENTCOM are automatically oriented at oil fields. The territories of 19 countries of the region have been included in the zone of action of CENTCOM, but none of the countries ever officially appealed to Washington for American military presence or the formation of an interventionist force there. From the very start the force has been an instrument of the imperial policy of the United States. From the very start CENTCOM has been applying methods of open pressure and military blackmail against the national liberation and revolutionary movements against independent countries.

We'd like to remind you that American Marine units make up the backbone of CENTCOM. They are forces of aggression. They showed this in Grenada and Lebanon. Can we rule out the danger that on the coast of the Persian Gulf the U.S. expeditionary corps will try to take revenge for the failure of its landing on the coast of Lebanon? Probably this is the reason for the recent blitz visit of the chief of the Pentagon, Caspar Weinberger, from London to the Middle East.

U.S. THREATENS 'INTERFERENCE' TO END GULF WAR

LD011503 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 1 TASS -- The continuing bloodshed involving Iran and Iraq, which used to play an important role in the anti-imperialist movement, is weakening and exhausting them and drawing them away from the struggle to turn back the imperialist danger overhanging the Middle East, G. Drambyants said in the Russian-language issue of the weekly NEW TIMES, dated March 2.

This circumstance has clearly been taken into account by those overseas who are issuing belligerent calls, accompanied with sabre-rattling, for action to prevent the oil flow from the Persian Gulf from being cut off.

The ultimate goal of Washington's strategy in that region is to arrogate the right to be the only one to sit in judgement over the destinies of the Persian Gulf and to guarantee its stability, the commentator said. The U.S. arguments include, among others, the claim that the Arab countries in the Gulf zone are economic "giants" but military "midgets" and cannot ensure their own security and that for this reason they should rely on the military power of the United States.

The American military has long been itching to make a leap directly into the Gulf zone, Drambyants said. All indications are that it already has drawn up a scenario for the intervention. At least, it has invented a pretext for it. This pretext is to be provided in the form of a formal request for U.S. aid from a country located in that region. Most probably, it is Oman that will be this country. Sultan Qabus, the ruler of Oman, bluntly declared that he has already coordinated some measures with the United States for the event of Persian Gulf security coming under threat.

Having major forces of its own to execute interventionist designs, the United States nevertheless would not like, for political considerations, to launch the venture on its own. It is seeking to impart a "collective character" to the prepared action, by enlisting in it its NATO allies - Britain and France which also keep their naval forces in the immediate proximity of the Gulf zone.

The threat of imperialist interference, looming large over the Persian Gulf, makes it a matter of even greater urgency to put an end to the Iran-Iraq war and restore peace and calm there, the commentator stressed.

'THREAT' TO STRAIT OF HORMUZ, U.S. PRESENCE NOTED

LD012241 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] In connection with the escalation of the Iran-Iraq conflict, the Western mass media are paying great attention to the problem of oil deliveries through the Strait of Hormuz. In a regular broadcast, French Television stressed that oil transportation in the Persian Gulf is continuing normally. The Japanese paper MAINICHI in turn writes that the Iran-Iraq conflict is not having a serious effect on deliveries of oil through the Strait of Hormuz. At the same time, the U.S. press, and especially the spokesmen of the American Administration, affirm that military activities threaten to close the strait and hinder supplies of oil. Under the pretext of the need to take corresponding measures, the Pentagon has concentrated a large number of warships in the region and states that it is ready to use force to clear a way for the tankers.

What is the true state of affairs? What is hidden behind the Pentagon's warlike statements? Our commentator, Viktor Levin, answers that question:

The statements by French Television and the Japanese paper are convincingly confirmed by the views prevailing at the oil market in Rotterdam, the largest in Europe. This view was quite clearly expressed by an official spokesman for the market. The essence of his statement was that, primarily, military actions between Iran and Iraq do not, in the opinion of West European observers, threaten the free passage of tankers through the Strait of Hormuz.

On this basis, oil consumers are concluding long-term deals for the supply of fuel. Even in the event, the Rotterdam market spokesman said, that military action becomes more serious in nature and hinders the supply of oil, this will still not cause great concern in West Europe, because Iran and Iraq together extract about 3.5 million barrels of oil. If these supplies of oil stop, they can be replaced without much trouble by Saudi Arabia, which recently artificially reduced its own oil extraction by 2.5 million barrels. Therefore, the oil supply market in practice will not suffer even if the worst scenario comes about in the Persian Gulf. [Words indistinct]

The United States does not only not share this opinion but rejects it. Washington is making anxious statements and has already concentrated about 30 warships in the area of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. These ships are not just in the area, which by itself constitutes a serious threat, but are undertaking provocative acts.

On Tuesday the U.S. Defense Department stated that the U.S. destroyer Lawrence, as the official announcement says, which was near the Strait of Hormuz, fired warning shots toward an unidentified ship which came within a mile of it. The Pentagon also confirmed a report that during two earlier incidents, the Lawrence first warning shots -- in Pentagon terminology -- toward low-flying Iranian patrol aircraft.

When the facts are compared, that is the position of the West Europeans and Japanese on one side, and the actions of the United States on the other, it appears quite clearly that Washington is not only unconcerned about stopping the Iran-Iraq war, as spokesmen of the U.S. Administration say, but with the aim of creating conditions for their military adventures, they are busy with provocations heavy with serious threat. The United States seems to be seeking a pretext for military interference, to apply force to impose its will, and their actions can only be explained in this way. The American fleet off the Lebanese coast is playing a sinister role which is defined by the entire militaristic course of the United States.

'APPEAL' FOR ISRAEL-USSR TIES 'PROGRAMMATIC LEAK'

TA291750 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew to Israel 1730 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Knowledgeable sources have leaked reports to the Israeli and international press that Yitzhaq Shamir has appealed to the Soviet Union twice with a call to launch contacts. The ASSOCIATED PRESS reporter in Jerusalem reports that official Israeli sources have noted that Shamir's call expresses Israel's adamant desire to develop friendly relations with the Soviet Union. According to the correspondent, an official source who wished to remain anonymous, said that if the Soviets had direct contacts with Israel, this could well contribute to dispelling tension in the Middle East.

It is worth noting in this context that all the reports on this issue reek of a programmatic government leak for the sake of launching a propaganda campaign. At the same time, it is also worthwhile to analyze the root of the problem: Can a direct Israeli-Soviet dialogue take place? The answer, of course, is affirmative, but -- and in order to understand what the "but" means in this context, and what kind of "but" is in question -- it would be worthwhile to mention a few historic facts. The Soviet Union severed its diplomatic relations with Israel after the 1967 war, when the Israeli forces launched a surprise attack on their neighboring Arab countries and conquered vast Arab territories.

In the setup that emerged then, which has been developing in the area to this very day, the Soviet Union has been acting slowly toward the implementation of a just peace. The Soviet position was described at the time by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in a news conference. We support the Arab cause, he said, we support peace in the Middle East, and the sovereign existence of Israel. No one could argue that we have altered our positions toward Israel.

When the United Nations discussed the future of Eretz Yisra'el, the Soviet Union voted for the establishment of two separate countries: Israel, and the Palestinian state. Today, too, that position has not changed. We do not agree with the extremist circles in the Arab world who preach the extermination of Israel. This is an unrealistic and unjust position, Andrey Gromyko said. However, at the same time, we believe that Israel, too, should be a peace-seeking country, which lives in good-neighborly relations with the Arabs. We are in favor of such an Israel. The impression was created that the office circles in Israel are currently talking about the need for direct contacts between Israel and the Soviet Union solely in order to divert public opinion from the promotion of strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States. But it is a well-known fact that the U.S.-Israeli pact is directly aimed against the Soviet Union, and against the sovereignty and interests of the Middle East and African nations. It also conflicts with the vital interests of Israel, whose territory is becoming a weapons arsenal for the United States.

Those who point to Shamir's proposals should consider the simple fact that it is impossible to get out of the political stalemate in the Middle East by way of a military buildup and increased tension. A just peace in the region can be attained only if the IDF [Israeli Defense Forces] withdraws from all the Arab territories conquered since 1967, and if the rights of all the countries and nations in the region -- including the people of Israel and their country -- are secured in an independent, soverign existence.

No separate deals could result in a comprehenisve settlement [hesder] in the Middle East. The regional crisis can only be resolved through an international effort, by calling an international conference with the participation of the Soviet Union, the United States, and all interested parties, including the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian nation.

U.S. TO SUPPLY 'STINGERS' TO SAUDI ARABIA

LD011328 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Washington March 1 TASS -- The United States Department of Defence has informed Congress of its intention to supply Saudi Arabia with 1200 "Stinger" anti-aircraft missiles. The cost of the deal is estimated at 141 million dollars.

YAKOV RYABOV HEADS DELEGATION TO ALGERIA

For Algerian reportage on the visit of Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Relations, as head of the USSR delegation to the ninth sesssion of the Algerian-Soviet mixed commission, including his meetings with various ministers and talks with Algerian Prime Minister Abdel Hamid Ibrahimi, see the North Africa section of the 22 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

USSR HELPING LIBYA DEVELOP GAS INDUSTRY

LD012227 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 1 TASS -- The 570-kilometre gas pipeline between (El-Breg) and Misratah, which is being laid out by Soviet building workers, will emerge as a tangible result of Soviet-Libyan cooperation in the gas industry.

Soviet specialists drew up a design of the gas pipeline. The operations to lay the pipes are to be completed this year. The greater section of the gas main has successfully undergone trials. They manifested high quality welding - the destruction of none of the joints of pipes was recorded. The construction of the first compressor station is nearing completion as well.

Soviet-made pipelayers, machinery to dig trenches and semi-automatic welders, which are used in the USSR to lay out gas pipelines in severe conditions of the north, have put up a good performance in conditions of the sultry African climate.

Soviet-Libyan cooperation in the field of the gas industry is developing effectively on mutually-advantageous terms. An agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the USSR and Libya, which was signed in 1972, largely contributed to its expansion. Since that time, the Soviet Union has commenced assisting Libya with the development of its gas industry. Soviet specialists drew up a master scheme for the development of this field of the Libyan economy.

SHULTZ SPEECH ON AFRICA POLICY ANALYZED

PM291057 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Melor Sturua article: "White Elephant and Black Boot"]

[Text] A few days ago, having paused a little for breath after his Central American trip and Near East failures, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz turned his gaze to Africa, and especially to the part of the continent which lies south of the Sahara. For this purpose he delivered a report on "the United States and Africa in the 1980's" to members of Boston's world affairs council. Shultz' "Boston tea party" was publicized in advance as a "keynote and fundamental" speech timed to coincide -- as was stressed at the relevant briefing -- with a moment when "friends need to be encouraged and enemies frightened."

The leader of the U.S. foreign policy department indeed tried to encourage his depressed puppet-friends and frighten the recalcitrant ones. It is true that he did so in a professorial style, rattling sabers which had been wrapped in advance in philosophical and democratic packaging. However, the bayonet and the dollar coexist poorly with lofty matters, so Shultz' packaging came apart at the seams, exposing the true nature of Washington's African policy.

Discord could be heard from the very first opening notes of the Shultz' spech, which formulated four principles of U.S. interest in Africa. What principles? They were first a geopolitical interest, second an economic interest, third a political interest, and finally a "purely human" interest. Let us begin with the last item, since it shows the sheer extent of Washington's hypocrisy. Shultz declared: "Eleven percent of America's population traces its roots to Africa: We all live in a society profoundly influenced by this human and cultural heritage. Africa's independence coincided with the civil rights revolution in this country... Both were among the great moral events of this century: a rebirth of freedom..."

Boldly said and well put, but for some reason Mr Shultz omitted to mention how Africans got to America -- chained up in slave galleys. Africa's awakening from colonial slavery and the American negroes' struggle for equal rights occurred not thanks to but despite the actions of Western "civilizers." Even today these gentlemen have by no means accepted the "great events of the century" and are striving for all they are worth to reverse them -- both on the other side of the ocean and at home. Eloquent proof of this is provided by Shultz'Boston speech, which is a kind of catechism of U.S. neocolonialism.

Having finished with the patter about "morals" and "freedom," Shultz got down to business. He declared that sub-Saharan Africa includes 45 countries -- 400 million people occupying over 9 million square miles. They are all experiencing a most acute economic crisis. Once again there is a deliberate omission. Shultz preferred not to go into the essence of the question of the causes of this crisis and who is to blame for it. Yet the names of those who distorted and continue to distort, who plundered and continue to plunder the African countries' economies are well known. They are the imperialist monopolies, the list of which is headed by U.S. concerns, including the one in which Shultz himself once worked as vice president.

Steering clear of these and other similar sharp reefs, Shultz launched into praise of Washington's "magnanimity," which is intending to allocate $1 billion in fiscal 1985 for food and economic aid for Africa.

One billion dollars is just a grain of sand in the African desert. Furthermore, it is just a grain of sand in the profits pumped out of Africa by the Western monopolies. (The first is alms, the second plunder.) But matters go much further than this. The true purpose of the promised billion dollars is by no means assistance. It is meant to serve as a financial lever to control the economic and political structures of African countries. After all, Shultz himself confirmed this quite unambiguously by saying, essentially, that the purpose of the aid program is to implant an American-style system of "free enterprise." Thus, we are talking not about aid at all, but about attempts to dictate the economic path of Africa's development even in defiance of the forms of existing power there. The main pressure is, of course, exerted on countries that have chosen or are choosing the noncapitalist path of development.

In this respect, "Shultz' billion" is backed up by "Reagan's half-billion." I am referring to the special program called the "African initiative," which was proclaimed on 30 January. According to this "initiative," the administartion intends to ask Congress for $500 million to "support those countries prepared to reform economic policy." Finally, the World Bank, which is controlled by the self same Washington, is being involved in this strategy of economic counterrevolution. In Shultz' words, the Reagan administration is "insistently urging the World Bank to expand the scope of its activity... by taking the initiative of inducing African governments to implement political reforms." Reforms, of course, which are to the liking and advantage of Washington. Shultz goes even further: Emphasizing the development of the private sector, he announces "technical assistance" in "changing existing laws and social institutions." It could not be clearer. Washington-style economic assistance is, if I can put it like this, the financial equivalent of the battleship New Jersey's 16-inch guns.

Wherever you find the dollar, you will also find the bayonet. Shultz claims that Washington "does not view Africa from the angle of East-West rivalry," but he immediately hastens to add: "On the other hand, Africa does not exist on some other planet." The geopolitical nature of Washington's African strategy immediately begins to emerge particularly clearly. On the pretext of defending trade routes along which energy resources (read -- petroleum) are delivered, Washington proclaims almost the entire African Continent to be a sphere of its "vital interests." The example of Latin America and the Near East makes it possible to judge the consequences which could follow from this.

The secretary of state himself is aware of the logical inevitability of such parallels. This is why he intones: "We are not the gendarmes of Africa!" In that case what is the "Rapid Deployment Force"? Of course, the dirtiest gendarme work in Africa is performed for Washington by the racist regime in South Africa, just as it is by Israel in the Near East and by the dictatorial regimes in Latin America. Nonetheless, Pretoria is not the master but just a steward. When Shultz declares that "we are ready, with others, to provide military training and arms to help our friends defend themselves," we cannot help imagining African versions of, say, El Salvador of Honduras. Both in Africa and Latin America Washington plays the role not of an honest broker, but of the master of a theater of puppets paid, trained, and armed at its expense.

Shultz, of course, tries to lay the blame at someone else's door: that of the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Libya, which are trying to "expand their influence," and of all kinds of "terrorist forces." However, all this is just an attempt to confuse the international public with cries of "Stop thief!"

In acutal fact, all Africa's ills -- economic, social, and political -- are rooted in the imperialist course of the Western powers, headed by the United States. Even the mere distribution of Washington's military assistance to some African countries provides an interesting picture of U.S. geopolitical interests, especially in eastern and southern Africa. Washington, which is usually inclined to count the pennies, is in this instance prepared to grant even "nonreturnable subsidies" since, it says, what can you get back from those who are insolvent! In actual fact, however, the insolvent countries end up paying an incredibly high price: Political independence, natural assets, strategic routes, and strong points. By no means the least of the payments that recipients of U.S. "aid" have to make is the control of their armed forces by Washington. Thus, several littoral African countries will be forced to use U.S. equipment and "services," their navy and coast guard services will be trained by U.S. instructors, and their command personnel will be trained at U.S. military colleges. Furthermore, no secret is being made of the target of all this activity. The target is the socialist countries. So much for the absence of the "angle of East-West rivalry"!

Washington's intrigues in Africa, where it imagines it sees a "weak link" in the geopolitical chain, are themselves a link in the chain of the policy of global hegemonism pursued by U.S. imperialist circles. It is not for nothing that the special attention of the Pentagon's strategists is attracted by the Horn of Arica region, beyond which lie the open spaces of the Indian Ocean. There, according to the Pentagon's plans, the modernization of military bases on the island of Diego Garcia is scheduled for completion in late 1987. Until then, as an "insurance" measure, the U.S. Navy intends to encircle the relevant ocean region in a kind of necklace consisting of 13 autonomous support ships [avtonomnoye perevalochnoye sudno] carrying on board equipment for 3 seaborne brigades. This "necklace" needs, of course, a network of bases on the territory of African states. Those which fall into the trap of U.S. "aid" are forced to pay for it with precisely such bases. This is the other side of Reagan's openhanded and philanthropic "Africa intiative"!

As was to be expected, South Africa and the Namibian problem occupied a significant position in Shultz' Boston speech. On this issue as well the U.S. secretary of state began hypocritically, declaring that Washinton is seeking the granting of independence to Namibia and is trying "to encourage positive changes in the apartheid policy pursued by South Africa itself." Blessed are the believers! It is common knowledge that it is the U.S. obstructionist position at the United Nations that has for many years now been the main obstacle to Namibian independence. The "new winds" now blowing from Washington are nothing but a change of tactics. As the weekly AFRIQUE-ASIE wrote a few days ago, President Reagan has instructed the U.S. Department of State "to submit proposals that would create the impression that the United States is making large concessions regarding the UN Security Council Resolution 435." However, the entire point is that the U.S. proposals are as distant from a really constructive approach as the sky is from the earth, since they are all, in one way or another, based on the so-called "linkage" principle, in other words, on making Namibian independence conditional on the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist military contingent from Angolan territory.

Moreover, while Washington is maneuvering over "linkage," the Pretoria regime is continuing its outrages in Namibia. As the Johannesburg THE STAR has admitted, the South African occupation is a real tragedy for the whole Namibian people.

After all, this washington dares to assert that it is encouraging "positive changes" in South Africa's apartheid policy: Shultz even quoted Reagan's remark that apartheid is "repugnant," but who else but Washington inspires a feeling of impunity in that regime and encourages its domestic repressions and foreign policy adventures -- the aggression against the "frontline" states?

A significant coincidence: On the very same day that Secretary of State Shultz spoke in Boston, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington voted for futher development of economic ties with the apartheid regime. The Chamber's board of Directors demanded in uncompromising tones that the U.S. Congress not pass the amendment to the export control bill providing for a ban on new U.S. capital investments in South Africa. (At present these stand at $14.6 billion.) The board of directors claims that the U.S. capital investments in South Africa's economy "further political and social change in that country." Yes, they do, but only "change" which leaves everything as it was.

In this way U.S. big business has exposed Shultz' big lie about southern Africa. The instructions given by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to the U.S. Congress cast light on the questions of who and why is trying to liquidate the national liberation movements -- the South West African People's Organization in Namibia and the African National Congress in South Africa, who would like to wipe out the revolutionary gains of the Angolan and Mozambique peoples, and who would like to consolidate Uncle Sam's positions in southern Africa and the Indian Ocean. "There is a direct interconnection between South Africa's aggressive policy in the region, on the one hand, and U.S. diplomacy on the other," H. Wolpe, chairman of the U.S. Congress Africa Subcommittee, has been forced to admit.

Speaking in Boston, Sultz said, among other things: "More than one white elephant -- that symbol of unwanted gifts -- wanders the African landscape." However, those white elephants cause as much damage and suffering or leave a more tragic mark on African soil than the black boot of the U.S. "world gendarme."

U.S., RSA, ANGOLAN TALKS IN ZAMBIA EXAMINED

LD012232 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Analyst Aleksandr Fedorov commentary]

[Text] The South of Africa, one of the hottest spots on that continent, has been attracting much attention of the world's press. And it remains the center of attention in the press in various countries and especially of the Western media, that put however, a strong emphasis on the diplomatic initiatives of the United States and South Africa, which they claim have altered the situation substantially, and opened bright prospects.

The Western media have been praising the nobility of the Botha government that is claimed to have decided to quit the advantages of its victory in the latest raid into Angola, and invite Angola to a dialogue based on equality. They have been lauding the mediatory role of the White House. This change would be simply amazing, especially if you recall that the expansionist policies of the United States have always been, and continue to be, based on pressure, or at least on intimidation of the regimes it does not like with military strength.

It's enought to recall the military involvement in Lebanon, the invasion of Grenada, and the aggressive and subversive acts against the peoples' Nicaragua. So, the diplomatic activity of the United States and South Africa in the south of the African Continent could not but cause this reasonable question.

Are they really sincere in seeking a peaceful settlement of the problems in South Africa, or have they been forced to do it? Or is this just a propaganda trick to gain some political prestige? Remember that Washington and Pretoria felt a sudden urge for diplomatic action immediately after one of the bloodiest raids of the South African troops into Angola.

The American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker, was then sent on an African tour, visiting South Africa twice. He visited some of the frontline states too. What he couldn't bring along, however, was the consent to comply with United Nations Resolution 435, granting independence to Namibia and providing for a free election with the participation of the South-West Africa People's Organization of Namibia, to be held in that country under a strict international supervision. Neither the United States, nor South Africa, have quit their absurd attempts to link Namibia's fate with the withdrawal fo the Cuban military contingent from Angola where those troops have come at the request of Angola's lawful government. So Washington and Pretoria have agreed to the talks without altering their stand in any major way. What made them do so?

I would refrain from a direct answer to that question. But obviously the South African bandits no longer regard their raids as a merry outing on the savannah. The Angolan Armed Forces are constantly getting better trained and better equipped. So now they are able to give an adequate rebuff to aggression. More and more families in South Africa have been getting letters about the death of their relatives and the military spending has been a strain on the national budget. According to the South African daily, THE STAR, the war in Namibia costs 1,000 million rand a year to Pretoria. It's practically impossible to find out how much is spent on the operations in Angola, the daily said, implying that the spending is very big.

As for the United States, it has a presidential election coming and the Reagan administration that has become notorious for being persistent in pushing humanity into a thermonuclear abyss wants to gain some political prestige by showing off its efforts to find a peaceful settlement on the acute problems in the South of Africa.

As you know, representatives of Angola, South Africa and the United States met in the Zambian capital Lusaka in mid-February. The declaration following that meeting said agreements had been reached on forming a joint Angola-South African commission to supervise the diesengagement of the troops in the south of Angola. At the same time, the declaration said there were many complicated problems still unsolved. Are the United States and South Africa ready to solve the important problems concerning decolonization of Namibia and human rights in South Africa itself? Undoubtedly the interests of world peace are served by cooperation not confrontation, and by settling debatable problems through peaceful efforts, not by military means. This is a humanistic way and a civilized way too. But any country's stand at any talks is determined by that country's interests, so wouldn't it be fair to put these questions? Are the United States and South Africa interested in the independence of Angola or Mozambique, which are socialist oriented? Are they really interested in a genuine independence of Namibia, whose resources will then serve the interests of its own people? Are the American and the South African ruling circles ready to part with the huge profits ensured to monopolies by the system of apartheid, and, finally, isn't the current dialogue going to be turned into something like the work of the alleged Contact Group on Namibia?

U.S. ESTABLISHING 'ARBITRARY RULE' IN GRENADA

LD291143 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Georgetown February 29 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Kanishchev:

American occupation troops in Grenada have established arbitrary rule in the country. The atmosphere makes itself felt virtually everywhere. American helicopter gunships are constantly aloft, the streets of St George's and other cities and roads on the island are patrolled by armoured cars and Marines. Local radio, controlled by the occupation authorities, is brainwashing the population.

A "special zone" rule, imposed immediately after the invasion, is still in force. Granadians are barred from entering these zones, one of which is the new Point Salines Airport.

American military transport planes regularly land in Grenada. According to Grenadian sources, they bring in military hardware and equipment along with food and fresh Marine units.

The occupation authorities have taken control over the work of Grenada's state apparatus. According to reports from St George's, they determine the country's budget, hold sway at ministries and departments, crush the state sector in a bid to erase from the Grenadian people's progressive independent development.

All this is taking place against the political background characterised, on the one hand, by the activisation of the diehard pro-American reactionaires led by former dictator Gairy and, on the other, by the imminent persecution of the leaders of Grenada's overthrown people's revolutionary government.

SHALAYEV'S ACTIVITIES IN CUBA DETAILED

Addresses TU Congress

PM291031 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Feb 84 p 3

[Special correspondent V. Kucherov dispatch under the rubric "The Pulse of the Planet": "On the Principles of Internationalism"]

[Excerpts] Havana, 21 Feb -- The 15th Congress of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions is continuing in the Palace of Labor in Havana.

In the congress presidium are Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers; other Cuban leaders; S.A. Shalayev, head of the Soviet trade union delegation and chairman of the AUCCTU; Ibrahim Zakaria, WFTU secretary general; leaders of foreign delegations; and Cuban production pacesetters and shock workers.

With a minute of silence, the congress participants honored the memory of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, outstanding figure of the Leninist party and the Soviet state, ardent patriot of the socialist motherland, and tireless fighter for peace and communism.

The speech by S.A. Shalayev, head of the Soviet trade union delegation and chairman of the AUCCTU, was received by the congress participants with great enthusiasm.

It is significant, S.A. Shalayev said addressing the congress participants, that your forum is taking place during the year which marks the 25th anniversary of the glorious Cuban revolution.

As class brothers, we rejoice at the fact that Cuban working people, having taken power into their hands, have once and for all put an end to the exploitation of man by man, to unemployment, and to illiteracy, and ensured the motherland's dynamic economic, social, and cultural development. We are full of admiration for the Cuban people's unbending will, selfless courage, and genuine heroism in the cause of upholding and multiplying the gains of the revolution. In an historically short period, socialism has been firmly established on Cuban soil. The international prestige and influence of the Western Hemisphere's first socialist state are constantly growing.

Soviet people -- your allies and comrades-in-arms in the struggle for socialism and communism -- take genuine pride in the glorious victories of the Cuban people -- a people of fighters, creators, and internationalists. They won victories under the proven leadership of the Communist Party headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, Cuba's loyal son, ardent revolutionary, and great friend of the Soviet Union.

During its stay on the island of freedom, which is steeped in revolutionary glory, as S.A. Shalayev noted in his speech, our delegation is constantly witnessing manifestations of solidarity with and respect for the country of Lenin and lively interest in the life of the USSR's working people and their trade unions.

Here, on Cuban soil, he went on, the remarkable fruits of the indestructible friendship, fraternal cooperation, and socialist mutual assistance of our countries and peoples united by common aims and interests are visible everywhere. The symbol of our fraternity and internationalism, the AUCCTU chairman noted, is the American Continent's first magnificent monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the leader of the world's proletariat, recently erected in Havana.

The Soviet people, S.A. Shalayev stressed, are at present working hard to implement the tasks in communist construction and the preservation of peace elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and our party's subsequent Central Committee plenums. The indestructible unity of the CPSU and the Soviet people and loyalty to the Leninist foreign and domestic policy were again visible during the sorrowful days of mourning in connection with Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's death, and during the proceedings of the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum which unanimously elected Comrade K.U. Chernenko, outstanding figure of our party and state, as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet trade unions unanimously support the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum, which provides evidence of the continuity of our Leninist party's policy.

S.A. Shalayev expressed sincere gratitude to the congress participants for honoring the memory of Yu.V. Andropov, whose untimely demise caused pain to all Soviet people and our millions of friends abroad.

The AUCCTU chairman then spoke about the activities of Soviet trade unions and the tasks which they face.

It will give me special pleasure to say something about the multifaceted nature and fruitfulness of the cooperation between our countries' trade unions from the rostrum of the trade union forum, S.A. Shalayev continued. This cooperation proceeds in a businesslike manner at all levels from primary to central trade union organizations on all topical questions.

Our joint struggle to avert a nuclear catastrophe has taken on a special significance now, the head of the Soviet trade union delegation stressed. A serious exacerbation of the international situation has occurred through the fault of U.S. imperialism, which has embarked on siting new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

Soviet trade unions, together with all the world's progressive forces, resolutely oppose the course toward war hysteria and aggression, the fueling of nuclear psychosis and uncontrollable arms race, brazen cynicism and lies, and adventurism and international terrorism steered by the U.S. Administration and imperialist NATO circles. We resolutely denounce the thuggish attack on Grenada and the country's illegal occupation, the "undeclared" war against Nicaragua, the transformation of Honduras into a U.S. military base, the policy of genocide in El Salvador, the bloody brigandage of the U.S.-Israeli military in Lebanon, the constant incitement of the racists in the Republic of South Africa to aggression against Angola, and imperialist intrigues in other parts of the world.

The U.S. Administration's continual threats and provocations against socialist Cuba are provoking the Soviet people's anger and indignation, the AUCCTU chairman said.

Guided by Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, S.A. Shalayev emphasized, Soviet trade unions will continue to contribute in every way to strengthening the socialist community's might and the unity of the international trade union movement. We will continue to actively contribute to the enhancement of the role and prestige of the WFTU and to the implementation of its program for the eighties adopted at the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions in Havana. We will constantly strengthen solidarity with the struggle of working people in all countries against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism and for national and economic independence, social progress, and our planet's bright future.

Addresses Solidarity Rally

PM291102 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 Feb 84 p 3

[Special correspondent V. Kucherov report: "Beneath the Banner of Solidarity. The 15th Cuban Trade Union Congress Continues Its Work in Havana"]

[Text] Havana, 22 Feb -- Antonio Perez Herrero, candidate member of the Politburo and member of the secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, delivered a report on the second day of the work of the Congress of Cuban Trade Unions. He gave primary attention to the current international situation, which has acutely deteriorated through the fault of the United States, and angrily condemned the siting of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, which poses a direct threat against the security of the USSR and the other socialist countries. The speaker noted that Cuba is one of the targets for incessant provocations and attacks by U.S. imperialism. The sacred cause of defending the socialist fatherland, he said, demands from the Cuban working people permanent readiness to fight for their motherland with weapons in their hands and even more selfless labor for the sake of the revolution.

The congress continued the debate on the accountability report. Greetings messages were delivered by representatives of a number of foreign delegations.

An international trade union rally of solidarity with the peoples of Central American and Caribbean countries was held at the Cuban capital's Congress Center the same evening, attended by foreign guests at the congress and leaders of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC].

Greeted by warm applause, S.A. Shalayev, head of the Soviet trade union delegation and AUCCTU chairman, addressed the rally.

On behalf of the AUCCTU, he conveyed cordial greetings to the secretariat of the Latin American Workers Permanent Congress for Trade Union Solidarity [CPUSTAL] on the 20th anniversary of its foundation, and wished it further successes in its exceptionally important work.

Founded at the initiative of the continent's class trade union movement, the AUCCTU chairman went on, for 20 years the CPUSTAL has been consistently waging a struggle for the vital interests and the trade union and democratic freedoms of working people, for united action by all detachments of the Latin American trade union movement in combating the transnational monopolies' pernicious influence on the national economies of their countries, and against the bloody fascist regimes and anti-people dictatorships imposed by U.S. imperialism and by domestic reactionary forces to hinder the development of the revolutionary process on the continent.

United action by working people and trade unions, the Soviet delegation head stressed, is especially necessary today, when imperialism is creating hotbeds of tension in various parts of our planet and is engaged in speeded-up preparations for thermonuclear war against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. United action is especially necessary today, when the Latin American peoples are stepping up their struggle against the forces of reaction and imperialism, for real national independence.

In its desire to stifle this struggle, S.A. Shalayev said, imperialism helped by domestic reaction, pursues in Latin America its policy based on the "divide and rule!" principle. The establishment of world hegemony was proclaimed as far back as the start of the 20th century from the podium of the U.S. Congress: "The almighty has gifted us with the spirit of progress and has created us to lead the nations. America's divine mission is to lead the world." This is what the incumbent master of the White House has to say: "God has entrusted America with suffering mankind."

Executing its "divine" mission, S.A. Shalayev went on, U.S. imperialism is not in the least interested in the Latin American people's views on whether they need such protection. Furthermore, every time the activity of the government in some country or another is not to the liking of the Washington administration, it impudently interferes in its internal affairs on the pretext of defending "vital U.S. interests."

U.S. imperialism has brought and continues to bring countless calamities upon the Latin American peoples. In our time they include the bloody aggression, which shocked the whole world with its cynicism, executed by U.S. imperialism against tiny and defenseless Grenada, whose total population is just one-hundredth of the population of New York. They include Washington's undeclared war against sovereign Nicaragua, during which all kinds of provocations are organized from Honduran territory, armed gangs of Somozist butchers are sent into Nicaragua, and large-scale maneuvers are conducted to demonstrate U.S. military power. They include the crude interference in Guatemala's internal affairs, the overt military interference in El Salvador's affairs, and the support for anti-people dictatorial regimes in Uruguay, Praguay, and Haiti. They include the overthrow of Chile's Popular Unity government, accomplished with direct CIA participation and the instatement of and constant support for the fascist Pinochet regime, stained with the blood of tens of thousands of Chilean patriots. Finally, they include the blockade and the threats and provocations which have continued for 25 years now against Cuba, the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere.

What sanctimoniousness and hypocrisy, the Soviet delegation head went on, imbue the bombastic statements by U.S. Administration leaders striving to present their policy in Central America and Caribbean countries as concern for "human rights." What kind of human rights can we now talk about in Grenada, which has been turned by the U.S. aggressors into a concentration camp where "manhunts" take place? What kind of human rights can we now speak about in Guatemala, where for many years on end military dictatorships have pursued a policy of genocide and where in the last 2 years alone security forces and "death squads" have eliminated about 15,000 persons?

Solidarity with the peoples struggling against imperialism and the forces of fascism and reaction, for national dignity, independence, and sovereignty, for freedom, democracy, and social progress, the Soviet trade union delegation head stressed, has always been and remains the basis of the international policy of our Communist Party, the Soviet state, and our country's trade unions.

Our hearts, the AUCCTU chairman went on, are always with the fighters of Nicaragua's Sandinist National Liberation Front, El Salvador's Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, and the patriots in Guatemalá, Haiti, Honduras, Grenada, Chile, Uruguay, and Paraguay. We are always together with our Cuban friends, who are successfully building a socialist society.

The Soviet working people and trade unions, S.A. Shalayev said in conclusion, believe that the historical prospects for the peoples in Central America and the Caribbean and throughout Latin America are inseparable from the path of all mankind's development -- the prospects of freedom, independence, democracy, and social progress.

The rally was addressed by CPUSTAL Executive Secretary Roberto Prieto. In his speech, he appealed for further strengthening of the international trade union movement's solidarity with the continent's peoples struggling against imperialism, exploitation, and dictatorial regimes.

The rally was also addressed by envoys of trade union centers from Nicaragua, Angola, France, India, several other countries, and a representative of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions.

The rally speakers noted the great contribution made by the Soviet Union to the cause of strengthening peace and averting the threat of war and to the people's struggle for national liberation and social progress.

ECUADORAN VICE PRESIDENT ON USSR TRADE TIES

PM291043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 84 Second Edition p 6

[Own correspondent S. Svistunov dispatch: "MAZ Trucks and Bananas"]

[Excerpts] Guayaquil Lima, Feb -- Workers at the USSR trade mission in Quito painted this general picture of the state of Soviet-Ecuadoran trade and economic relations:

"They are built on the basis of the trade agreement between the two countries signed in Quito 10 March 1969, which provides in particular for the mutual granting of most-favored-nation status. In addition to motor vehicles, the Soviet Union delivers tractors, metalcutting machine tools, electric meters, sodium dichromate, bearings, and newsprint to this South American country. The chief Ecuadoran export items are bananas, coffee, and cocoa beans. The annual commodity turnover is still low."

"The potential for developing Ecuadoran-Soviet trade and economic ties is far from exhausted," Ecuador's Vice President Leon Roldos Aguilera said in conversation with our correspondent. "In my view, the machinery of negotiations should be made more flexible and effective. Both sides have far from exhausted the range of goods which they could acquire from each other. I think that the Soviet Union could also participate in the planning and construction of individual industrial and other projects in Ecuador.

"For its part Ecuador is seeking to improve relations with the socialist countries, including relations on the political level," Roldos Aguilera pointed out. "We have different socioeconomic systems, but we are united by the struggle for peace and by support for the peoples' struggle for independence and state sovereignty."

TIKHONOV, ALIYEV, GRISHIN, ATTEND MOSCOW MEETING

LD011623 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpt] A meeting is in progress at present in the USSR Bolshoy Theater between voters of Moscow City constituency and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, Soviet of Nationalities, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

In the presidium of the election meeting are Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, deputy-chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, representatives of party, administrative and public organizations as well as production front-rankers, figures from science and culture and military chiefs.

TIKHONOV ADDRESS TO MOSCOW CONSTITUENCY

LD011724 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1447 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Speech by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, candidate to the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to his Moscow No 1 constituents at meeting held in Moscow's Bolshoy Theater -- live]

[Text] Comrades! The speeches delivered here are permeated with pride in the historic achievements of the Soviet people. They contain high appreciation of the activities of the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government, and express full support for the political course of the CPSU. I would be right in saying that this is the voice of the whole of working Moscow. [applause]

When listening to such speeches, one cannot help but think about the gigantic forces and mighty energy brought to life by people's power. Everything is within the abilities of the Soviet man, the great working man, fighter and creator. [applause] Allow me to express deep gratitude to the collective of the "Second Watch Works" Production Association in Moscow, the "Paris Commune" Factory, and the "Hammer and Sickle" Works that proposed me as candidate deputy. Thank you sincerely for the warm words and the good wishes addressed to me and for the confidence in me. [applause]

For a Communist there is nothing more valuable than the confidence of the masses, there is nothing loftier than serving the people. [applause] The Soviet people look to the future with confidence. This confidence is based on a reliable foundation -- the dynamic development of the economy, the ideological and political unity of our society, the indestructible fraternal friendship among all the peoples of our socialist homeland. The collective wisdom of the party, its iron will and monolithic cohesion are the great force that leads us confidently along the path of Lenin and the path of the October Revolution. [applause]

In the days of grief when we saw Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov on his last journey -- a man who devoted all his life to serving the interests of the working people, to the cause of peace and communism -- our ranks grew even closer and the unity of the party and the people became even more indestructible.

At the Central Committee extraordinary February Plenum Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state and leader of the Leninist type, was unanimously elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [applause]

Comrade Chernenko enormously contributes to working out theoretical and practical problems and further improving developed socialist society. He is well known as a staunch fighter for peace and cooperation among peoples. He enjoys great authority in the communist and workers' movement. The election of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as general secretary of the Central Committee confirmed the continuity of the political line of the party and met with the unanimous approval and full support of Communists and all Soviet people. [applause]

The Central Committee extraordinary February Plenum's decisions convincingly demonstrated that the party's Leninist course is unshakable. [applause]

Comrades, in the years that have passed since the 26th party congress, economic and scientific-technical potential have grown substantially, the country's defense might has been strengthened, the people's standard of living has gone up, and our homeland's authority has increased in the international arena. The national income during these years has exceeded its volume during the first 3 years of the 10th 5-year period by more than R240 billion. This is a weighty figure. The course the party adopted to achieve preferential [operezhayushchiy] growth in the production of consumer goods has been implemented consistently. The commissioning of capital assets has outstripped the growth of capital investments. Particularly noticeable results have been achieved in the past year. Together with successes in the development of industry, affairs in transportation have started to recover, the grain harvest has increased, and there have been positive shifts in animal-breeding. The growth rate of labor productivity, the main indicator of the efficiency of the economy, has exceeded the average annual indices for the last 5-year period and the first 2 years of the present 5-year period. The amount of material used in social production has decreased somewhat. That is good. Our economy is transferring to the path of intensification more and more confidently.

Not a bad start has been made this year, as well. In the first 2 months industrial production grew approximately 5 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year. Purchases of milk and meat have increased. Behind all these results are the concrete acts of millions ofpeople and the broad scope of socilaist competition. Its winners enjoy general respect. The whole country knows them and is proud of them. [applause]

It is pleasant to note that among the leaders of all-union socialist competition a prominent place is taken by Muscovites. For the third time during the current 5-year plan the Soviet capital has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government I warmly congratulate you, and through you all the working people of Moscow on this remarkable success. [applause] It is now important to maintain the pace which has been built up, to develop positive trends still more actively, to make them stable in character, and to ensure unconditional fulfillment of plan tasks and pledges for 1984 and the 5-year plan as a whole. It is precisely to this end that we and all the working people of the country are orientated by the decisions of the December 1983 and February 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrades! In reviewing the results of the development of our socialist society at this or that stage, the Soviet people see that they have something to be proud of, something to rejoice in, that there is something to work on. They see what new tasks have to be resolved. Socialism proves its indisputable advantages over capitalism by ever new achievements, by constant and steady growth in the economy. During the last 5 years the USSR's national income has grown by almost 19 percent compared with 6 percent in the United States.

Output of industrial production has increased in our country by 18 percent, while it has increased by only 1 percent in the United States. It is particularly important to note that in our country the growth of labor productivity in industry totaled 14 percent. But in the United States during the same period it was only 3 percent.

In spite of all the trials and tribulations and the severe losses and adversities which befell our country, we long ago resolved basic social problems which capitalism has not been able to resolve over the centuries -- and which it will never be able to resolve. In our country, full employment of the population has long been normal, as has the absence of charges for all types of medical assistance and education. With every passing year the life of the people is improving. The Soviet citizen is the master of his country. All material and spiritual values belong to him. He takes a bold view of the future and is confident about it. [applause]

And one cannot fail to note, too, the fact that in building socialism under very difficult conditions Soviet people have displayed concern for strengthening the country's defensive might, for defense of its gains, and has achieved military and strategic equilibrium with the United States. All this bears convincing witness of the indisputable advantages of the socialist system and its ability to resolve the most complex problems and to give a worthy response to any challenge. It would seem that the ruling circles of the imperialist states, and primarily those of the United States, should be able to make the appropriate conclusions. Nevertheless, they have adopted a dangerous course toward achieving military superiority over the USSR and the countries of the socialist community, toward occupying dominating positions in the world. Having announced a crusade against communism, the U.S. Administration links this with not only political calculations: With all kinds of bans and sanctions it tries to hold back the USSR's dynamic development.

According to cynical statements by American politicos, the United States would like to bring the Soviet Union to economic death. What can one say about such statements and their authors? It is evidently hopeless to remonstrate with them or to explain anything. As is said among the people, the mind is not a button and you can't sew it into a head. [applause] But all the same, it is useful to remind them that nobody has been able to stop the onward movement of history, and nobody will be able to do so. The future is with socialism, the future is with us. [applause] The party and the Soviet state unfailingly pursue the tried and tested Leninist policy of defense and strengthening of peace, equal cooperation with all states.

We do not threaten anybody and we are against the arms race, against war. The Soviet Union does not spare any effort in the struggle against the threat of war. In our day, the great meaning of the work of Communists is being put before the world in a new way. They are the most consistent, unbending fighters not only for the elimination of all forms of oppression and exploitation, but also for the preservation of life on earth. And can there be anything more humane and noble than this aim?

All our specific proposals are aimed precisely at turning the course of events in the direction of detente, at stopping the world from slipping into war. We call upon the Western nuclear powers to follow our example, having adopted a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weaponry. Together with the other countries of the socialist community, we propose that an agreement be concluded between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty on the nonuse of force in general.

We are in favor of mutual renunciation of spreading the arms race into space, of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments. These and others of our peace initiatives are not at all calculated to obtain unilateral advantages. They are in accord with the interests of universal peace.

And to implement them on thing is necessary: a mutually acceptable solution on the basis of equality, of equal security and of each side taking into account the other's legitimate interests. This is a just and realistic stance, and we await a positive response to our proposals, a constructive approach to them by the other side. But such an approach from the United States and other NATO countries has not yet materialized.

The economic and defensive might of the USSR, our capability and firm determination not to allow the military and strategic balance to be broken, our desire to do everything possible to strengthen the world socialist community, to develop friendship and cooperation with the peoples of other countries all serves to ensure peace reliably. In our foreign trade links the countries of the socialist countries will, as before, be given pride of place. The deepening of all-round cooperation among member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance will doubtlessly help to speed up our general social and economic progress. We are constantly ready to improve trade and economic relations with every state, regardless of its social and political system on an equal and mutually advantageous basis. We are for full normalization of international economic relations, and for a full purge from them of both political and economic diktat.

The February Plenum of the party Central Committee confirmed that our foreign policy, as before, will be directed toward preserving and consolidating peace, toward the relaxation of tension, toward making the whole international situation healthier. Such a course corresponds to the fundamental interests of our people and to the aspirations of all mankind.

Comrade, the internal and external conditions for our development call for the intensification of production to be speeded up, for productive forces to be raised to a qualitatively new level, for the productivity of social labor to be raised in a cardinal way. In this connection it seems to me that two basic problems should be singled out. Primarily, we need to use that huge productive potential which is already available to us more efficiently. Here I am talking of the full loaning of production capacities, a determined campaign against losses, the thrifty use of working time. Here there is great scope open for initiative, for creative search, and each working collective, each worker can find an application for his energy, show a concrete concern for the affairs and destiny of the country. The results achieved in separate sectors may be small, but just as small streams form a river in full flow, so modest savings grow into an economic effect which is vast in scale. It is enough to say that a drop in cost prices over plan of only one-half percent in industry alone would save funds for the additional construction of about 300,000 apartments, into which a million Soviet citizens could move. The raising of labor productivity over the established plan by 1 percent in industry alone is equivalent to an increase in production worth R8 billion. All these funds will also be directed toward improving the working and living conditions of Soviet people, improving medical services and building houses.

I would like to stress especially that the experience of front-ranking collectives in Moscow and other towns demonstrates the possibilities for a substantial increase in the efficiency of production. The experience of brigade organization and payment for work has a good record.

Lidiya Nikolayevna Okinokova spoke about this today. Where the creation of teams was approached in a thoughtful and businesslike manner a marked acceleration in labor productivity was achieved. It must be stated outright that we still have much to do to improve work. Significant additional spending is often not necessary to achieve this.

Not everywhere have we managed to put things in order, to ensure a high degree of organization and a precise rhythm of work.

Periods of idleness are still great at certain enterprises. Facilities are not put to good use. At times, new equipment, automation and mechanization of production are not introduced at a sufficiently high pace. Unfortunately, these shortcomings also occur at individual enterprises in Moscow. Sometimes one can observe the following: On one hand, manpower resources are in short supply, and on the other hand the most efficient equipment -- automatic lines, computer-controlled machine tools, industrial robots -- are put to unsatisfactory use or stand idle.

It is very important to eliminate these shortcomings and to bring all production reserves into operation more speedily, to skillfully combine moral and material incentives, to inculcate in each worker a profound understanding of his civic and patriotic duty. Naturally, those who work more and better should also receive more and live better. Those who work badly, should receive less pay. Such people should receive less in benefits and advantages with which conscientious working people are provided. In my view, comrades, this is a just approach; it corresponds to the interests of the working people, the interests of the whole society.

No allowance will be made for spongers, self-seekers, those who confuse the state pocket with their own.

A cardinal rise in labor productivity and a consistent change-over of the economy on to an intensive path requires at the same that efforts should be concentrated also on solving a second problem: the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the introduction of advanced technology. The first consideration here should be raising machine-building to a new technical level. Only on this basis can advanced scientific-technical ideas be built into new generations of machines and equipment. In conditions of scientific-technical revolution, machine-building is becoming more than ever before a powerful accelerator of economic growth.

I would especially like to speak about the role of science and scientists. In our country the work of scientists is surrounded by universal respect. Their work conditions are constantly improving. But, as they say, for unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required. We have the right to expect even more fruitful and creative work from scientists and an intensification of their contribution not only to the creation of new equipment and technolgoy, but also to the cause of bringing scientific and technical achievements into practice. It is necessary to even more closely rally the efforts of the scientists, engineers, production innovators, rationalisers, inventors, and enterprise managers to introduce everything new and front-ranking into the national economy.

Moscow could give a good example. It is a major scientific and industrial center of the country. It has the most favorable conditions for efficient and effective adjustment of relations in the whole chain, from scientific research and elaborations to mass production and the mastering of new equipment and technology. There are already quite a few good examples on this account. Highly efficient models of new technology, instruments, equipment, materials, and modern technological processes that were created by Moscow scientific-research institutes and design offices, together with enterprises, are being widely adopted in the national economy in Moscow and the whole country. At present, on the initiative of the city party committee concrete measures are being worked out jointly with the State Committee for Science and Technology for the speediest implementation of the more important scientific and technical developments at the capital's enterprises.

There are particular leading links in the business of accelerating scientific and technical progress, just like in every business. At present, electronics is acquiring a determining significance. It mainly opens up new possibilities for comprehensively automating production and changing the nature of labor and greatly increasing its productivity. That is why at present the broad introduction of electronic computer equipment and microprocessors into all branches of national economy becomes an urgent socio-economic and important political task. It is already being solved in our country. Experience shows that the largest effects can be produced by comprehensively automating production on the basis of computer and microprocessor technology and an extensive use of robots.

The Leninskiy Komsomol works collective is one of the pioneers in this in order to introduce and master a flexible automated production system to manufacture a car that corresponds to modern demands. Today the director general of this enterprise, Comrade Kolomnikov, told us what great work the party organization, the engineering and technical staff, and the workers are doing to fulfill this task. Allow me, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the government, to express confidence that the enterprise's collective will be able to solve the complicated task placed before them.

The creation, introduction and putting to use of fundamentally new machinery and technology requires an improvement in the system of training workers and specialists with secondary and higher education. And in this connection I should like to emphasize the importance of improving the work of schools and vocational technical schools. It is precisely toward this end that the measures envisaged in the draft education reform of the CPSU Central Committee are directed. This draft is being widely discussed. Its essence responds to the requirements of the age, and is finding support. In future one of the basic forms of obtaining secondary education and of training young people for work is to be the vocational technical schools. The diploma received by their graduates should be a convincing proof of the readiness of young people for life, for active participation in the people's labor achievements, a proof of high vocational training and of ideological and moral maturity.

I also want to support the idea of Comrade Velikhov, vice president of the Academy of Sciences, on the importance of most of the population's acquisition of practical skills in handling computer technology. It is right to pose the question of ensuring that already in the near future in schools, vocational technical schools and higher educational establishments the wide use of computers should become an integral part of the teaching process.

Comrades, one of the key directions of intensifying the saving of raw materials and fuel and energy resources is the reduction of the amount consumed per unit of final national economic results. In future the significance of this direction of intensification will grow even more. And this is not only a matter of the extraction of raw materials and fuel, owing to natural causes, becoming increasingly expensive; we have to think about the country's future, about those generations of Soviet people who will replace us. Already today the development of science and technology allows us to obtain a greater effect from rational use of raw materials and fuel than from investment of funds for increased extraction. The decisive word is with progressive machinery and technology. There is also much to be done in improving the structure of production and consumption of fuel and energy resources. Our power engineering today -- and even more tomorrow -- is connected with an accelerated development of atomic power stations, with replacing oil and gas fuels.

But of course the problem of efficient use of resources depends not only on new machinery and technology and structure policy. In order to live better, one must be thriftier. It is necessary to develop a mass movement even more forcefully for a system of economizing at every enterprise, every building site, at every job. And here much depends on you all who live and work in our capital. People look at you, people compare themselves with you. Moscow must become a city providing an example of raising labor productivity, of increasing return on the production assets that have been created and of economizing on resources.

Saving on resources includes concern for raising the quality of production, increasing the durability and reliability of operation of equipment, and improving the consumer features of goods for the population. And another point: Even the strictest policy of economy is unthinkable without the most active struggle against losses in goods that have already been manufactured. This is important in industry, but especially in agriculture. Everything that has been grown in the fields must be harvested, stored and must reach the consumer without loss. A thrifty attitude to the fruits... [Tikhonov corrects himself] A thrifty use of the fruits of the earth and of labor is one of the key directions for implementing the Food Program.

An important condition for intensifying production is to improve planning and the system of management. Work in this direction has noticeably increased recently. A law has been adopted, for example, on labor collectives and raising their role in managing enterprises, establishments and organizations. Measures have been worked out for strengthening the role of economic levers in accelerating scientific-technical progress. The responsibility of ministeries, departments and enterprises for observance of agreement pledges, for lowering the cost of production and the level of material expenditure is being increased. The government has also adopted a decision that determines measures to ensure growth in labor productivity that would outstrip the growth of wages in industry by comparison.

The decisions adopted on major issues such as improving management of agriculture, and of the agro-industrial complex as a whole, and of perfecting economic interrelations between agriculture and other industries have great importance. Wide-scale economic experiments are being conducted on further extending the economic independence of enterprises and associations and raising their responsibility for the end results of work.

The first positive results have been obtained in Leningrad, where measures are being tested for raising the role of workers in design, technological and planning organizations in introducing front-ranking experience and some of the newest scientific work into practice.

Measures are being worked out for improving consumer services in the Russian Federation, as well as the work of all trade enterprises in Moscow. A whole range of other ideas and approaches in the sphere of management are also being tried. In a word, there is a broad -- perhaps broader than ever -- search for and working out of the most effective principles and methods of planned socialist management of the economy.

What we have in mind is to select everything valuable which has proved its worth and, in the 12th Five-Year Plan, to extensively introduce it into the practice of managing the economy.

As we can see, much work is being done, but there is still much left to do. It is precisely for this reason that the party Central Committee has set the task of elaborating in the very near future a program of integrated improvement of the management mechanism to make it accord with the growing demands of national economic development.

But of course, this does not mean that economic managers should wait for the conclusion of work on the program or wait for instructions from the center. Enterprises and associations, ministries and departments and local bodies already have sufficient rights and opportunities for the effective use of resources allocated to them; and they should skillfully use these rights and opportunities everywhere.

The party well understands that not a single social or economic problem can be solved without the active participation of working people or without their broad support. I am sure that the pride of Moscow -- its heroic working class -- will be in the vanguard of struggle for the intensification of production, for a high technical level and quality of output. [applause]

Moscow's workers, Vladimir Ilich Lenin said, always have been and invariably will be an example that will be followed by the workers of other cities. [applause]

Raising the people's living standard has been an object of particular attention for the party and government and will remain so, comrades. This year the whole increase in the country's national income will be directed to social aims. We can already say with confidence that the tasks set by the 26th congress for the 11th 5-Year Plan on such most important indices as growth of social consumption funds, training of cadres, development of children's and curative establishments, housing construction and a number of other indices will be fulfilled, [applause]

This means that in the current 5-year plan 24 million young men and women will receive secondary education and 10 million will complete courses at higher educational establishments and technical colleges. Fifty million citizens will improve their housing conditions. The acute situation over finding places for children in preschool establishments will be eliminated almost everywhere; sufficient resources are being allocated for the construction. Local soviets and enterprises must dispense these resources correctly, ensure that they are expended and that the preschool establishments are put into use on time.

Major measures are being implemented to give aid to families with children.

It is gratifying that last year 5.5 million new Soviet citizens were born, more than in any other postwar year. [applause] And this is splendid, comrades. When children are born, this is not only a joy for an individual family, for any family of the peoples of our fraternal repubublic, it is the future of the whole country. Let us wish happiness and fortune to the parents, good health and a happy life to the children of the land of the soviets! [applause]

Much has already been done to increase the output and raise the quality of consumer goods, but many questions still await their solutions. Taking account of considerable changes in the population's demand and the higher demand for quality of goods and variety in the range of goods, provision has been made, this year to renew in light industry up to 35-40 percent of the different types of footwear, sewn garments and knitted outer garments. In the past 2 or 3 years, there has been a considerable increase in the sale to the population of timber and building materials. In brief, we shall unswervingly advance to the achievement of complete balance of demand and supply, so as to eliminate, as soon as possible, such negative phenomena as goods in short supply, queues in shops and low standards of service. The way people feel and the fruitfulness of their labor to a large extent depend on the quality of work in trade and in consumer services enterprises. In the near future, a radical expansion of consumer services is to be achieved, including services provided directly at the work places of the working people. All these matters should be at the center of attention of the soviets of people's deputies, the trade unions and economic managers.

The party attaches primary significance to a constant rise in the awareness and culture of people, the all-round development of the personality and the creation of conditions for the display of the best qualities, capabilities and talents. And here I should like to speak of the role of the creative intelligentsia of the capital. Activists in literature and art of Moscow have created treasures to enrich the spiritual life of Soviet people and they have become part of the treasure-house of world culture. The party and people think well of the contribution of the masters of culture to the cause of the building communism. Talented, highly artistic works, warmed by great love for the people of labor, permeated with their deeds and concerns, facilitating the esthetic and moral uplift of the personality, asserting our socialist ideals and Soviet patriotism will always have our attention and support.

Comrades, in the next 15 or 20 years, the Soviet people must resolve tasks great both in scale and in historic significance. The broad program of construction drawn up by the party is embodied in specific plans for the future. They reveal the party's policy for the present as well as for the future. Today we have begun working out the basic orientations of the country's economic and social development for the 12th 5-year period. This is to be a period of decisive change in terms of the intensification of all branches of the national economy. On this basis, a new and major step forward will be made in the social and economic development of Soviet society. Its productive capacities will be substantially increased. The level of people's prosperity will rise greatly.

Soviet people link all our country's achievements and its prospects with the many-sided activity of the great party of Communists. The authority of the Communist Party is exceptionally high. It has been fought for and won through all of its 80-year history of struggle and victories. The CPSU has always been, and will always be, a party of creative Marxism-Leninism, a party of revolutionary actions. For the party there is nothing more precious nor more elevated than the interests of the working people. It sees the meaning of its activity in serving the working people and in caring for the well-being and happiness of Soviet people. [applause]

Through its activity, the party confirms the genuinely Leninist style of work -- a style that is scientific and creative and founded upon development of socialist democracy by all possible means. Making a realistic assessment of the situation, the party speaks directly and openly about urgent matters, and consults the people on how best to solve them. And the people respond to this with confidence and support.

Life itself and our entire reality confirm that the Soviet people bear aloft the banner of October. This personifies our ideals of peace and communist creativity. We shall always be true to this banner. [applause]

Allow me, dear comrades, to once again cordially thank you, and through you all the working people in Moscow, for the great confidence placed in me. I wish you great happiness, new successes in labor for the good of our great motherland. [applause]

COMPARISONS TO GORBACHEV ELECTION SPEECH

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, First Edition, and Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, Second Edition on 1 March, carry on pages 1 and 2 a report on M.S. Gorbachev's speech to Ipatovo constituents. These were been compared with the IZVESTIYA version published on page R 1 of the 1 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, and were found to be identical.

PRAVDA Report

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian, First Edition on pages 1 and 2 on 1 March carries a TASS report on M.S. Gorbachev's speech to Ipatovo constituents, under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings." This has been compared with the IZVESTIYA version published on page R 1 of the 1 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Page R 2, paragraph six, line four reads:...Leninist party's activity. Next M.S. Gorbachev...(omitting passage, picking up paragraph seven)

Page R 4, paragraph five, line six reads:...methods of work.

Two months of 1984...(omitting passage, picking up paragraph six)

Page R 5, last paragraph, last line reads:...electric power, fuel, and other resources. (omitting "cement")

Page R 6, first paragraph, line thirteen reads:...his own workplace.

The supreme aim...(omitting passage, picking up paragraph two)

Page R 7, paragraph four, last line reads:...those of paramount significance. (omitting "practical")

Page R 8, paragraph two, line three reads:...real chance for the reaching of practical accords. (omitting phrase)

Paragraph three, line six reads:...a local nature.

In conclusion, M.S..... (omitting passage, picking up paragraph four)

COMPARISONS TO USTINOV SPEECH TO ELECTORATE

IZVESTIYA, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on page 2 in its Morning Edition and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian in its First Edition on pages 1 and 2, on 29 February, carry a report on Defense Minister D.F. Ustinov's speech to the Kuntsevskiy electorate. These versions have been compared to the Moscow PRAVDA report published on page R 2 of the 29 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and were found to be identical.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Report

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 29 February in its Second Edition carries on page 2 a report on Defense Minister D.F. Ustinov's speech to the Kuntsevskiy electorate. This has been compared with the PRAVDA version published on page R 2 of the 29 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph two, last line reads:...USSR defense minister. In the presidium were V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, leading production workers, party and soviet personnel, scientists, and representatives of the public.

The meeting was...(supplying additional passage)

Page R 4, paragraph four, last line reads:...capital's Kuntsevskiy Rayon.

On the whole, he emphasized, the 3d year of the current 5-year plan made a good impression. Soviet people have also made a confident labor start at the beginning of the present, 4th year of the 5-year plan.

The party warns us that the positive trends that have emerged must not evoke smugness and complacency. The most important thing now is not to lose the pace of work that has been set or the general positive mood for action, to develop the positive processes more actively, and to make them stable.

To consolidate the...(supplying additional passage)

Paragraph six, last line reads:...additional 0.5 percent. Thousands of labor collectives and millions and millions of workers, kolkhoz members, and employees are now involved in socialist competition to attain these indicators,

A committed...(supplying additional passage)

Page R 6, paragraph six, line five reads:...follow this example. If all the nuclear powers were to assume such a commitment, the danger of the unleashing of nuclear war would be considerably reduced and the conditions would be created for the radical reduction of nuclear armaments until they were completely eliminated. The NATO countries...(supplying additional phrase)

Same paragraph, line eight, reads:...relations of peace. Under the present conditions, this proposal, were it to be implemented, would also lead to a turning point in the cause of strengthening trust, increasing security, and developing cooperation. A broad way for talks and for the peaceful solution of disputed problems would be opened up. But the NATO...(supplying additional passage)

COMPARISONS TO ROMANOV SPEECH TO ELECTORATE

IZVESTIYA Report

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 26 February in its Morning Edition on pages 2 and 3 carries a report on G.V. Romanov's speech to the Leningrad electorate. This has been compared to the PRAVDA version published on page R 19 of the 1 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, and was found to be identical.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in its Second Edition on page 3 and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on pages 1 and 2, on 26 February carry a report on G.V. Romanov's speech to the Leningrad electorate. These have been compared with the PRAVDA version published on page R 19 of the 1 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, and were found to be identical, except for the following variations:

Page R 20, paragraph three, line three reads in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: ...quality of work and the successful fulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges, and are filled with resolve to attain the further acceleration of the rate of scientific and technical progress and the fuller utilization of the industrial and agricultural potential and of all types of resources, and to ensure the above-plan boosting of labor productivity and the reduction of output prime cost. For last year's...(adding passage)

The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA report ends after paragraph eight on page R 25.

PONOMAREV ADDRESSES KALININSKIY ELECTORATE

PM011031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Following a Firm Leninist Course: Voters' Meeting with B.N. Ponomarev"]

[Text] The election campaign meetings are demonstrating the Soviet people's determination to apply all their strength and energy to successfully fulfilling the tasks set by the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. Representatives from Kalinin Oblast labor collectives gathered at the oblast drama theater 24 February. The voters met there with Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Kalininskiy electoral okrug candidate deputy for the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities.

P.A. Leonov, first secretary of the Kalinin party obkom, opened the meeting.

Those attending the meeting enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The floor was given to the candidate deputy's agent, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences A.I. Uvarov, dean of Kalinin State University. Having described B.N. Ponomarev's life and work, he urged the voters to vote unanimously for the people's candidates from the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty members on election day, 4 March.

The meeting was then addressed by Hero of Socialist Labor A.I. Denisova, silk-spinner at Kalinin's V.I. Lenin "Khimvolokno" Production Association; G.A. Smirnov, chairman of Oleninskiy Rayon's "Druzhba" Kolkhoz; V.I. Alekhin, metal installation worker at the Kalinin AES construction site; Z.F. Baranova, milkmaid at Vyshnevolotskiy Rayon's "Proletariy" Sovkhoz; and Hero of Socialist Labor A.I. Smirnova, lecturer at the Staritsa Teachers' Training School.

They spoke with ardent approval of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum decision to elect Comrade K.U. Chernenko general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The speeches stressed that the Kalinin Oblast working people, like all Soviet people, unanimously support the party and the state's domestic and foreign policy. In response to the CPSU Central Committee appeal to all voters and citizens of the USSR, Kalinin Oblast citizens will be even more persistent in seeking reserves to enhance production efficiency and will engage in shock work to contribute to the beloved motherland's prosperity.

Those gathered at the meeting warmly welcomed B.N. Ponomarev, who expressed gratitude to the voters for the lofty honor accorded him.

He conveyed to the participants in the meeting and to all Kalinin Oblast's working people cordial greetings and wishes for good health, happiness, and new labor achievements from the CPSU Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade K.U. Chernenko. The greetings message was welcomed with tumultuous applause.

B.N. Ponomarv went on to say: Our party and the Soviet state recently suffered a great loss. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, outstanding political figure of our country and the international communist movement, ardent patriot of the socialist motherland, and indefatigable fighter for peace and communism, departed this life. The enormous worldwide prestige enjoyed by our country was demonstrated with renewed force during the days of mourning. Over 170 delegations from 126 countries came to Moscow to express condolences and sympathy to our people. This was essentially a recognition of the Soviet Union's role in world politics and its influence on the solution of the fundamental problems of ensuring peace and people's security.

Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and his speech at the Central Committee February Plenum, in which he confirmed the continuity and consistency of the CPSU's line of building communism and peace, were welcomed with ardent approval by the Soviet people. K.U. Chernenko is well known as an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, he has a rich experience in political, ideological, and organizational work, and he makes a substantial contribution to the elaboration of Marxist-Leninist theory and the implementation of the CPSU's general line. The international communist and workers movement and the democratic public know him as a staunch internationalist and an active participant in the elaboration and implementation of many initiatives by the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at strengthening the positions of peace and socialism. The Soviet people are confident that the party, the Central Committee, and its leading nucleus are firmly marching along the path mapped by Lenin and are unwaveringly loyal to the Great October banner.

The elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the candidate deputy went on to say, are an event of great sociopolitical significance. The election campaign is taking place in an atmosphere of political and labor activity everywhere. The Soviet people's creative energy has increased appreciably.

The party has clearly defined the basic directions for the Soviet economy's development. These are intensification, speeded-up introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production, and implementation of major comprehensive programs. The party attaches enormous significance to the fundamental improvement of the entire mechanism of national economic management in line with the needs of the developed socialist society. The comprehensive reform of the general educational and vocational schools is a task to be accomplished over the next few years. Our country has all the preconditions to ensure that, in the poet's words, this "multitude" of plans and programs can materialize in tangible and visible reality.

The 1983 results convince us that this will happen. Positive progress exists. The rates achieved in industrial output growth are the highest in the last 5 years, and qualitative indicators have improved. The situation in agriculture has improved. "Now," Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasizes, "it is important to maintain the pace that has been gathered and the general mood for the practical solution of tasks, to steadily raise the standards of party and state leadership in the economy, and to more actively develop the positive trends and make them steadier."

How are we to achieve a powerful acceleration of the national economy's development and overcome the difficulties that the country encountered on the threshold between the seventies and the eighties?

The party's attention is focused, just as before, on the struggle to raise production efficiency, ensure labor productivity growth in industry and agriculture, strengthen discipline, and improve the entire labor and social atmosphere.

The party Central Committee and the government are devoting much attention to the improved maintenance of public order. The party has embarked on a course of eliminating shortcomings, a course of resolutely extirpating bribery, speculation, sponging, and all the parasitical elements that have fastened on to the healthy body of the socialist society. This party and state line enjoys the widespread approval of the Soviet people.

The Kalinin Oblast working people, B.N. Ponomarev noted, are actively participating in the nationwide struggle to implement the party and state decisions and plans. Industrial output and labor productivity increase year by year. More than 800 production items have been awarded the State Seal of Quality. Over 1,000 new production items have been assimilated.

Much is also being done by the rural workers. The oblast has fulfilled its plans and socialist pledges for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan regarding the sale of practically all arable products to the state. The 1983 milk procurement plan and the egg sales plan have been fulfilled. The sales of meat to the state have increased. All of the oblast's 36 rayons fulfilled their 1983 plan for grain sales to the state.

Especially valuable experience has been accumulated by the hundreds and thousands of frontrankers and innovators in production, who are setting examples of a truly communist attitude to the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets.

But it does not become Soviet people to rest on their laurels. The oblast's industry still lags behind the 5-year plan targets in a number of important indicators. The proper returns on invested funds have not been assured in agriculture, either. All these are facts that must not be tolerated by the party organization and the oblast's working people.

The Soviet Union's historic achievements, the speaker went on to note, are especially visible against the background of the state of affairs in the capitalist world. For decades the working people in our country have not experienced unemployment. This is one of socialism's greatest achievements. To the point: the United States today has 9-10 million unemployed, and according to trade union data the figure stands at 20 million. In West Europe 1 out of 10 working people is out of work. Or, comrades, give some thought to another fact: The richest bourgeois country, as its President himself admits, has 24 million illiterate adults, 35 million people living below the official poverty line, and 2 million homeless. Soviet people are spared all these "delights" of capitalism.

The much-vaunted bourgeois democracy is becoming increasingly discredited in the eyes of the people. Take for example the so-called "free" elections in capitalist countries. The candidates from bourgeois parties spend colossal amounts on electioneering and the billionaires and the monopolies use large sums to ensure the election of their politicians. According to preliminary data, the 1980 U.S. presidental election cost $250 million, which is 10 times what it cost approximately a quarter of a century ago. Over the same period the cost of parliamentary elections has increased 28 times in the FRG and 70 times in Japan. The outcome is that the rich elect only the rich.

B.N. Ponomarev dwelt in detail on the international situation and the USSR's foreign policy, whose main goal is to protect the world against a nuclear conflagration.

The continuity and consistency of the Soviet Union's international policy, formulated by the latest CPSU congresses, are immutable. We will continue to do everything in our power to consolidate peace and avert the danger of war and will strive for equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation with all countries, while simultaneously protecting the interests of our own security and the security of our allies and friends.

Where is the source of the increased threat of war, what are the real causes of the present exacerbation of the situation in the international arena? This dangerous situation has been created by the reckless and adventurist actions of the aggressive forces of imperialism. The colossal expenditure on military preparations, the modernization of strategic missiles and bombers, the mass production of neutron and chemical weapons, and the attempts to transfer the arms race into space -- all this indicates that U.S. imperialism has decided to strive for military superiority over the socialist countries.

Does this mean that the present conditions offer no opportunity to curb the aggressive forces" No, it does not. The party and the Soviet state are convinced, just as before, that there is no such thing as the fatal inevitability of war. The forces of imperialism and war are opposed by the mighty and constantly growing forces of peace.

These are, primarily, the mighty Soviet Union. They are the entire socialist community. They are the liberated countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. They are all the other forces opposing the imperialist policy of stepping up the military danger, and primarily the workers, the general democratic, and the mighty antiwar movements.

The Soviet Union is a reliable bulwark of peace. Thanks to the party's constant concern for strengthening the defense capability of the land of the soviets, approximate military-strategic equilibrium was achieved back in the seventies between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries and between the USSR and the United States. This equilibrium objectively serves the cause of peace and of containing imperialism's aggressive intrigues. And we will not allow this equilibrium to be broken.

Events over the last few years have demonstrated the major failures of imperialism. These failures are inevitable because the policy pursued by the imperialists runs contrary to the realities of the age and is an attempt to accomplish what no one has yet succeeeded in accomplishing -- reversing the course of history.

The communists stand in the front ranks of those opposing the forces of war and struggling to preserve human civilization and man's right to live. The fraternal parties rightly see it as their most important task at present to help the spread of the antiwar movement and consolidate the cooperation between its various currents. The communists are doing much to make the broad masses see clearly that the threat against peace stems from imperialism.

The population in capitalist countires is now becoming politically minded to an unprecedented extent, and there is growing involvement by the masses in foreign policy.

In the first place, the peoples have never before been so clearly aware of the pernicious consequences of a nuclear war. The people have been told the truth about these consequences by scientists of world renown, both Soviet and American, and by other physicists and medical scientists.

Second, U.S. imperialism has worried the peoples with its unconcealed adventurism. Millions of people are now participating in the antiwar and antimissile movement in all countries.

Never before has there been such unanimous condemnation on all continents of the imperialist policy of crude force, the policy of aggression.

Third, the American people themselves are now alarmed by the threat of war. They know the might of the Soviet Union, they are perturbed by the growing anti-American feelings all over the world, and they sense the United States' growing isolation in the eyes of the international public.

Fourth, the peoples are becoming increasingly convinced that the myth of the Soviet "military threat" is only camouflage for the arms race and preparation for military adventures. They are becoming increasingly convinced of the truth of the words contained in the resolution of the recent USSR Supreme Soviet Session: "The Soviet Union does not encroach on the security of a single country, be it in the West or in the East."

Fifth, the peoples are becoming increasingly aware that the U.S. Administration's policy challenges all mankind, all peace-loving forces, and all the world's peoples. And this policy is generating growing resistance.

We must be aware of all these processes working for peace, but we must also maintain the utmost vigilance regarding the schemes and intriguges of imperialism. This primarily means strengthening the economic and defense might of the USSR and the socialist community. The Soviet Union has things to defend, it has people to defend, and it has the means to defend them.

The CPSU and the Soviet state have not spared and will not spare any efforts to divert the threat of nuclear war from mankind. The complex of Soviet peace-loving initiatives offers broad opportunities. They include the proposal that the United States follow the Soviet Union's example and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. They include the Warsaw Pact states' proposal on reaching agreement with NATO countries not to use military force against each other. They include the prevention of an arms race in space. They include the practical solution of the questions under discussion at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. They include the question of freezing USSR and U.S. nuclear arms and the question of banning chemical weapons.

The strength and real significance of the Soviet program are contained in the fact that these are not just words about peace or assurances of our own love of peace, like those that are so easy to come by in the United States nowadays, but specific proposals that really counter the arms race and are aimed at strengthening peace.

"We are open to peaceful and mutually advantageous cooperation with states from all continents," Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasizes. "We are in favor of the peaceful solution of all disputed international problems by serious, equitable, and constructive talks. The USSR will cooperate fully with all states that are prepared to help by practical deeds in easing international tension and creating an atmosphere of trust in the world."

Lenin taught us: "Honesty in politics is the result of strength, hypocrisy is the result of weakeness." The historical and moral strength is on the side of socialism, the side of peace and progress.

The results of the Soviet people's labor are, in the final analysis, the determining factor in resolving the questions of war and peace. The better every Soviet person works in industry and agriculture and the higher the organization, discipline, and work of every one, the mightier our socialist state will be and the greater the opportunities will be to divert and, in the long run, to eliminate the danger of war altogether.

The international course of the CPSU and the Soviet state expresses the aspirations of every Soviet person. It corresponds with the interests of all people on earth and the cause of world peace, security, and social progress for the peoples.

Beneath the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our party will continue to fulfill the great historical mission of socialism and peace.

In conclusion B.N. Ponomarev expressed his confidence that the USSR Supreme Soviet election results will reaffirm the Soviet people's ardent approval and undivided support for the CPSU's policy.

CENTRAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION DISCUSSES ELECTION

LD011936 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet will take place on Sunday 4 March. Soviet people are meeting this major event in our country's sociopolitical life with high political and labor activity aimed at successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the party's Central Committee plenums.

The election campaign has again shown convincingly that the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state enjoy undivided support from the entire Soviet people.

The latest meeting of the Central Electoral Commission took place in the House of the Unions in Moscow on 1 March. It examined questions about the forthcoming elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Commission Chairman Markov reported on the completion of preparations for the elections and the readiness of the electoral commissions for the voting and the summing up of the election results. Taking part in discussion of this question were: Comrade Dementyeva, second secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Comrade Titarenko, second secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom; Kletskov, first secretary of the Grodno Obkom of the Belorussian Communist Party; Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A report on the procedure of publishing the results of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet was delivered by Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the Central Electorial Commission.

It has been decided to publish information on the progress of voting and on the preliminary results of the elections in the press. A report on the final results of the elections and the list of deputies will be published in the central, republic and local papers.

A report on the work plan of the Central Electoral Commission on the day of the elections and on subsequent days was delivered by Comrade Biryukova, deputy chairman of the commission.

The commission heard a report from Comrade Shamshin, USSR minister of communications, on the readiness of communications media for receiving and transmitting reports on the progress of voting and on the results of the elections.

Comrade Nikitin, head of the commission's Secretariat, gave a report on the organization of the work of the Central Electoral Commission Secretariat's work regarding the reception of reports on progress of voting and regarding summing up the results of the elections.

It was noted at the commission's meeting that large-scale work to prepare for the elections is being carried out by party and administrative organs, public organizations and labor collectives. All preelection measures have been implemented in good time, in full accordance with the USSR Constitution and the laws on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Electoral commissions have now been provided with voting-papers, other election documentation, communications facilities and transportation. Measures to ensure participation in the elections by voters who, on 4 March, will be traveling in scientific expeditions and in geological and prospecting parties at polar and hydrometeorological stations.

The Central Electoral Commission has expressed confidence that by active participation in the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet and by unanimously voting for candidates of the bloc of communists and nonparty members, Soviet people will again demonstrate monolithic unity and cohesion round the CPSU and fidelity to communist ideals.

Taking part in the commission's meeting were leading officials of a number of central organizations, ministries and departments, and representatives of the Soviet public, press, television and radio.

NEGLIGENCE IN PARTY COMMITTEES CRITICIZED

PM291547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Elected to the Party Committee"]

[Text] Anatoliy Ivanovich Anifatyev, machine operator at the locomotive depot, front-ranking worker, production innovator, and mentor of young railroad workers, is held in great esteem in the Orenburg Oblast party organization. Initially elected to membership of the CPSU obkom and subsequently to membership of its Bureau, he exemplifies the party-minded attitude toward fulfilling assignments. Not for nothing was this worker-Communist renominated for membership of the obkom Bureau at the latest oblast party conference.

"Any elective post in our party," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum, "is a responsible post. Election to a party committee ought to be seen as a sort of bill of trust given by party members to their comrades. And this trust must be justified by selfless labor. That is the mandate issued by the participants in the recent meetings and conferences."

The report and election campaign that has just ended demonstrated Communists' high standards of awareness and activeness. This is borne out by the interested and exacting approach to the formation of elective leading organs. As a result prestigious, experienced people who know their jobs -- front-ranking workers, kolkhoz members, and representatives of the intelligentsia -- were put forward for the leadership of party organizations. They are experienced in organizational and educational work, and are persistent and principled.

The overwhelming majority of party committees at various levels have started without delay and in a businesslike manner to implement outlined plans, critical observations, and communists' proposals. By using experience already amassed and simultaneously striving to enrich it they are persistently improving organizational and ideological work to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

A new boost has been given to the struggle to strengthen organization and order, and party, state, production and labor discipline. It is important here that the mood for action, strict implementation of the outlined tasks, and further development of the masses' initiative be maintained, and that pains be taken to strengthen and develop positive trends.

By placing their trust in their comrades, Communists have simultaneously invested them with great powers that require a creative approach to matters and total devotion. After all, being part of the leading nucleus of the party organization means setting the tone in all its undertakings, leading and rallying the party ranks, and striving to ensure that all Communists act according to Lenin's precept -- as one man. The more firmly this kind of atmosphere is established in the elective organ itself, then, as experience teaches us, this goal is achieved all the more successfully. In its turn this atmosphere is ensured here primarily by the precise organization of work and by well considered placement of committee members in the main fields.

Needless to say, we must not leave out of the reckoning the fact that in connection with the observance of the statutory principle of regularly renewing the party organs' makeup and of continuity of leadership a number of comrades are elected secretaries and committee members for the first time. They still have to master the skills of political leadership. And the right action has been taken where concrete work with the newly-elected aktiv and its training and briefing is organized immediately. As the practice of many party committees in Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Georgia, and other republics and oblasts bears out, the molding of activists proceeds more confidently if they are included alongside experienced comrades in commissions and groups for studying various problems, and for preparing and subsequently verifying the execution of decisions.

At the same time, the PRAVDA Editorial Bureau is receiving indications that here and there the participation of the elected aktiv in party committee work boils down merely to their attendance at sessions. For instance, many members of the previous staff at the Nikolskiy (Dzhezkazgan Oblast) party gorkom were not once given an opportunity to carry out any committee assignment whatsoever, or express their proposals and observations. Although on paper they were "working" in various commissions. Little has changed here even now after the election of the new gorkom. This formalism in work with the elected aktiv is, of course, impermissible.

The yardstick of the effectiveness of the actions of the party organization's leading nucleus is specific work and real results. In this connection it is necessary to more resolutely eradicate manifestations of sessionitis and paper-pushing when party committee members go no further than adopting routine decisions of the "improve" or "step up" type. It is not difficult to note that where such a style, if one may use that term, takes root, then there two bottlenecks in production and instances of indiscipline are encountered most often, and far-fetched references to all kinds of "objective" causes are current.

Passivity and timidity about stating outright your attitude to those who work negligently and who tolerate irresponsibility ill befits party members in general and the members of their leading organ still less. But here, for instance, is what happened at the party report and election meeting at the Golovinskiy Sovkhoz in Khabarovsk Kray. Party committee secretary V. Tipatov was clearly not coping with his duties and was negligent. The meeting rightly gave him a vote of no confidence. For for some reason there was no talk of the responsibility of the other committee members.

The trust that Communists place in their leaders is a lofty trust.

The prestige not only of the party organ but of the entire party organization depends on how fully this trust is justified. The professionalism, energy, and selflessness of members of the elective party organs, their loyalty to the principle of collective leadership, and their desire to set the tone and a worthy personal example in work constitute the key to the successful solution of large and complex tasks in any sector of communist building.

CPSU CC PRAISES WORK ON REFINERY COMPLEXES

PM011144 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[CPSU Central Committee message: "On Fulfilling Pledges"]

[Text] To the participants in the construction of new production complexes at the Lisichansk and Mazheykyay Oil Refineries of the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee warmly and cordially congratulates you on successfully fulfilling your socialist pledges -- completing the construction of the commissioning ahead of schedule major new production complexes for the primary refining of petroleum at the Lisichansk and Mazheykyay Oil Refineries, as well as other capacities to improve the quality of motor fuel.

Constructed in a short time and equipped with highly productive equipment and means of automation, the new complexes have placed the Lisichansk and Mazheykyay Oil Refineries among the sector's largest enterprises. They are of great significance in supplying regions of the Ukraine and the Baltic republics with petroleum products. Well-appointed housing and cultural and consumer projects have been constructed for the plants' workers simultaneously with the construction of industrial projects.

It is of great value that the oil refineries' collectives have adopted pledges to reduce the normative times for starting up the commissioned capacities.

Your labor successes are a specific contribution to fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions on building up our country's fuel and energy potential.

We wish you, dear comrades, robust health and new labor successes in realizing the tasks advanced by the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and February (1984) Plenums and in fulfilling the plans for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

CPSU Central Committee

CPSU CC GREETING TO FERTILIZER PLANT WORKERS

PM291625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

["Congratulations on the Labor Victory!" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] To all participants in the construction and commissioning of the capacities for the production of synthetic ammonia at the Chirchik "Elektrokhimprom" Production Association, and of mineral fertilizers at the Rossosh Chemical Plant and at the Novgorod "Azot" Production Association under the Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates you on the great labor victory -- the successful completion of the construction and commissioning of new capacities for the production of mineral fertilizers and synthetic ammonia.

Your labor success is a tangible contribution to the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions for increasing the efficiency of capital investments and building up capacities for producing highly concentrated mineral fertilizers and raw materials for their manufacture.

The successes achieved were made possible by the concentration of labor and material resources on the most important construction sites, the application of advanced labor methods, and well organized joint action by the collectives of construction workers, installation workers, designers, and users in the joint quest for and utilization of production reserves. They are the result of active organizational and political-educational work by the party, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations to strengthen labor and production discipline and develop mass socialist competition at construction sites.

We express our confidence that your collectives, following the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and February (1984) Plenums, will achieve labor productivity growth and a reduction in the prime costs of construction and installation works in excess of the plan and will remain in the vanguard of the socialist competition for successful fulfillment of the 1984 targets and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Dear comrades, we wish you good health and new successes in your labor for the prosperity of our great motherland.

The CPSU Central Committee

PARTY, STATE LEADERSHIP ANNOUNCE SHOLOKHOV DEATH

PM241658 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

["From the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers inform with deep sorrow that the great Soviet writer, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, secretary of the Board of the Writers' Union of the USSR, academician of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, twice hero of socialist labour, laureate of Lenin and state prizes of the USSR Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov succumbed to a grave and long illness on February 21, 1984 at the age of 78.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PRESIDIUM MEETS

PM011412 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The 27 February session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium attended to the question of progress in fulfillment of the prescribed targets for the development of the production of liming materials and for the delivery of these materials to agriculture in the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone. It was noted that the targets are not being completely fulfilled. The RSFSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, Rosselkhozkhimiya, the RSFSR Ministry of the Food Industry, and a number of other ministries and departments are greatly in arrears in their obligations to agriculture.

A Presidium resolution envisages specific measures to eliminate the lag. The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium gave a stern warning to certain leaders and called them strictly to account for the shortcomings permitted.

The presidium discussed materials derived from the check that was carried out, prompted by a letter from drivers at the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transportation Sverdlovsk No 1 Motor Freight Transportation Production Association, which raised questions of improving work and rest conditions on intercity routes. The resolution adopted on the basis of the letter outlined specific measures. In particular it approved a program of building and modernizing service enterprises onthe republic's main highways.

The Presidium also examined the question of the RSFSR Ministry of Local Industry's organizational work in implementing the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum to ensure an increase in labor productivity in excess of the plan and a reduction in prime cost of output.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSRSR Council of Ministers.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES GEORGIAN ECONOMIC TRAINEES

PM011225 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Feb 84 p 2

[GRUZINFORM report: "Training of Party Cadres"]

[Excerpts] The training of a group of party gorkom and raykom first secretaries and leading workers from the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and obkoms has ended at the Center for Improving the Training of Party, Soviet and Economic Leaders under the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

For a month the students at the Center were given lectures and reports on topical problems of the theory and practice of communist building, the party's economic and social policy in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (182) and June and December (1983) Plenums, the materials of the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum, and th foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state at the present stage. The lectures and reports were given by eminent scientists and specialists in the national economy.

E.A. Sevardanadze, candidate member fo the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committe, met with the students at the end of the course.

The need to step up all work on leading the economy and accelerating scientific and technical progress was emphasized at the meeting as the most important reserve for raising the efficiency of social production, further enhancing the intiative, responsibility, and competence of leadership in all spheres of life, conducting economic experiments, and ensuring correct slection, placement, and training of cadres.

CHERNENKO CONGRATULATED ON CPSU ELECTION

Palestinian CP Message

PM291108 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 84 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[From unattributed feature under the general heading: "Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko on His Election as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] From the Palestinian Communist Party Central Committee:

"The Palestinian Communist Party Central Committee is glad to send you comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on your election to the post of general secretary of the fraternal CPSU Central Committee.

"We wish you, dear comrade, success in work, in the solution of the grat tasks facing you in your lofty new leading post, in the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, in further progress laong the path of improving developed socialism in your great country and in strengthening its eocnomic and defense might, in the defense of peace throughout the world, in saving mankind from the threat -- stemming from world imperialism -- to plunge it into the abyss of nuclear war, in support of the peoples' liberation struggle, and in assisting the independent states that are repulsing the imperialist circles' aggressive encroachments. We are firmly confident that you will continue the glorious traditions of the great Lenin's party in the cause of consolidating th the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marsixm-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in strengthening the cohesion of the three revolutionary forces of the present day.

"Once again we express our cordial congratulations to you, dear comrade, and wish you good health and success in your fruitful activity for the good of communism's great cause."

Tudeh Party Message

PM291118 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 84 Second Edition, pp 1, 2

[From unattributed feature under the general heading: "Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko on His Election as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] From the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee: "Esteemed Konstantin Ustinovich!

"From the bottom of our hearts we congratulate you on your election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

"Iran's Communists and working people rate you highly as a prominent figure of the CPSU and the international communist and workers movement who by his fruitful activity in different speheres, strictly following the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has made a great contribution to implementing the Great October Socialist Revolution's ideals and to the victory of the cause of peace and socialsim throughout the world.

"In the present difficult conditions our party expresses boundless gratitude to Lenin's great party for its internationalist support.

"We assure you that the propaganda campaign launched by certain reactionary circles in our country in the footsteps of aggressive U.S. imperialism against the friend and immediate neighbor of the Iranian people cannot shake the will of the Iranian patriots, who are striving to improve and comprehensively broaden the ties between our motherland, Iran, and the Soviet Union.

"Our motherland's people are well aware that at critical and decisive moments in our country's history the CPSU and the Soviet Government have always extended the hand of friendship to the Iranian people and have played an important role in preserving our motherland's independence.

"We assure you that, as in the past, we shall continue to make every effort to consolidate the ties of friendship and fraternity between the Tudeh Party and the CPSU and do our utmost to strengthen good-neighborliness between the peoples of Iran and the USSR.

"We are firmly convinced that the heroic Soviet people, under the leadership of Lenin's illustrious party, will achieve tremendous successes in all spheres of building a communist society, in eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and in ensuring peace and the relaxation of tension throughout the world.

"With all our hearts we wish you health and success in your great mision on ensuring the prosperity and strengthening the might of the Soviet Union, which are the guarantees of the Soviet people's happiness and of universal peace."

DELEGATIONS TO ANDROPOV FUNERAL DEPART

Seen Off by Bodyul

PM011247 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feburay 1984 First Edition publishes on page 4 of a TASS report entitled "Departure of Foreign Delegations" which states that "I.I. Bodyul, deptuy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers," was among those seeing off a number of listed minor West European and Third World government delegations leaving Moscow on an unspecified date after attending Andropov's funeral.

Seen Off by Romanov, Others

PM271154 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 February 1984 First Edition carries on page 4 a 1,300-word TASS report titled "Foreign Delegations' Departure." The report lists the non-ruling communist party delegations, several African government delegations, socialist party delegations, and the following as leaving the USSR on an unspecified date after attending Andropov's funeral.

"From the DRA, headed by B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council;

"From the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], headed by A.N. Muhammad, genera secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers;

"From the PRK, headed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State;

"From the Syrian Arab Republic, headed by A. al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th party;

"From the People's Republic of Angola, headed by P. Luvualu, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola -- Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and general secretary of the National Union of Angolan Workers trade union center;

"From Socialist Ethiopia, headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisioinal Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia;

"From the Republic of Nicaragua, headed by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation National Leadership, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and commander of the revolution;

"From the People's Republic of Mozambique, headed by Samora M. Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique;

"From the PLO, headed by Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee;"

The report concludes:

"The delegations were seen off by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; V.I. Dolgikh and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, K.V. Rusakov, and N.I. Ryzhkov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Arkhipov, N.F. Vasilyev, V.V. Zagladin, N.V. Martynov, M.A. Prokofyev, and F.A. Tabeyev, members of the CPSU Central Committee; S.P.Burenkov, I.P.Kalin, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, K.Ye, Fomichenko, V.A. Shamshin, and B. Yazkuliyev, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; P.YA. Strautmanis, and K.A. Khalilov, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; K.N. Brutents, R.A. Ulyanovskiy, and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chiefs of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; leading workers from the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials."

TASHKENT 'RENEGADE' HIT FOR ANTI-SOVIET 'TREASON'

LD281053 Tashkent SOVET UZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 Feb 84

["Renegades, or Whom the Slanderers Serve," by R. Valiyev]

[Text] A person who has betrayed the interests of his own country does not openly consider himself a traitor.

He makes efforts to conceal his baseness under the mask of the "fight for justice."

At Tashkent city court, Mustafa Dzhemilev also attempted to do the same thing. At the open-court trial he was unmasked by irrefutable proof; the real face was exposed of this renegade who instead of doing right was involved in intrigues against the Soviet Union. Since "sources" like Mustafa are rare for foreign publishers who have trapped those who have committed treason against their own country -- the lackeys of fascist executioners who fled to the West from the people's retribution -- they publish his fabrications with pleasure.

The courts had already sentenced him to various prison terms. He had been sentenced to prison three times in Tashkent and once in Gulistan and Omsk. At the sixth trial [sud], it has become clear that the efforts of law enforcement agencies have failed to reeducate Dzhemilev. After serving his fifth sentence term he sank even lower, and foreign anti-Sovietists became his accomplices.

As early as 1977 Dzhemilev maintained permanent contacts with his "spiritual brothers" in New York. His "spiritual brothers" are those who have not returned to their homeland or those hangers-on who had fled with retreating fascist occupiers.

In this campaign especially, a hack writer called Memed Muyedinov used to vociferate from the former profascist rag, AZAD KIRIM. Now he calls himself Sevdiyar. AZAD KIRIM fought for the victory of the "thousand-year reich" and in 1942 welcomed Hitler as "great liberator of peoples from bolshevism."

Dzhemilev found a kindred soul in Memed. In a telegram of congratulations on his 70th birthday, he expressed belief in achieving "common aims." As was confirmed by the court, their "common aims" were to defame our country and peoples and to hinder the Soviet state's peace initiatives with the most disgraceful ways and methods.

One P. Grigorenko, who left the USSR for the United States in 1977, joined Sevdiyar and his ilk. The views of this renegade were reflected in an article published in NEDELYA, entitled "Call Me Allah." P. Grigorenko has "justified" the bread he is eating [his income] -- by broadcasting to foreigners all possible ravings about our country and by recruiting "correspondents" for the mouthpiece of anti-Sovietism -- the Svoboda Radio Station. After going abroad he wrote a book that consisted of gossip. M. Wevdiyar's hostile activities, such as his instigating a provocative crowd in front of the Soviet mission in New York in 1979, were also mentioned in his voluminous book. In his book Grigorenko calls Dzhemilev his loyal apprentice.

Dzhemilev has been sending his fabrications about the "human rights in the Soviet Union" to this Sevdiyar. Svoboda Radio Station has picked up some of these fabrications.

The court also noted M. Dzhemilev's passion for collecting foreign "radio voices" with the help of a tape recorded and a typewriter. He has mainly acquainted young people with this collection, poisoning them with fabrications about the "communist system" and with big talk about the imaginary threat to the West from the Soviet Union.

Dzhemilev, having mastered the demagogic methods of his "spiritual mentors," sent a letter to the NHK broadcasting corporation in Japan. In this letter, he presented himself aa a sincere friend of Japan and enthusiastically approved its territorial claims against the Soviet Union.

The court also drew attention to the fact that Dzhemilev had been looking for "friends" abroad, mainly among the gang of traitors and renegades. Not so long ago, he became a "brother" to Yuriy Belov, who is a functionary from one of the ideological centers of the international society for "the defense of human rights," which operates under the supervision of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in Frankfurt. Belov's immediate boss is Ivan Arguzov, who served in the Hitlerite gendarmerie on the temporarily occupied territory of the USSR. At present, Belov is specializing in recruiting Soviet "malcontents" for use in ideological diversion. Belov and Dzhemilev write on this as follows: "If you need anything from here, do not hesitate to write and send. If I can, I will try to do everything possible." A similar "brother" of M. Dzhemilev -- a certain Hakan Kirimli -- turned up in Turkey.

Interested departments in the West are strongly stimulating this "friendship" materially. On behalf of Yu. Belov and the friends from New York, parcels with warm letters were reaching Dzhemilev. Sympathy for the West is far from selfless. It is in the hope of earning money that M. Dzhemilev is fulminating against Rodan Kadiyev, who revealed the real face of Belov and his masters.

Dzhemilev received a worthy rebuff from the Soviet people. In 1983 he tried to get to know the views of E. Seyitvaapov, his close acquaintance from Simferpol, in one of his "works" containing slanderous "unofficial thoughts." He learned these thoughts: His scribbles are unpleasant and alien to any Soviet man.

Such thoughts did not affect Dzhemilev. His publicity-seeking and his belief in his infallability were aroused by his "friends" and "voices" strengthened his egotism. These thoughts established his haughty manner and behavior with the Soviet people. This haughty manner touched even one of his former friends, Reshat Dzhemilev. R. Dzhemilev noted: "Mustafa's ambition took the upper hand and he began to forget decency and the need to respect his friends. More than once I heard various insults from him and experienced his haughty attitude."

Dzhemilev's arrogant attitude did not just start today. After finishing school, having decided to receive higher technical education, he passed the entrance examination to the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineering. He put in symbolic appearances in the lecture halls and laboratories. It is clear what this would lead to: He was expelled from the institute of higher education. He should have then evaluated his behavior and drawn the appropriate conclusion. After all, his whole life was ahead of him. However, the lesson was not learned by this person who had lived like a sponger. He was going downhill all the time. Having proclaimed himself a "defender" of rights, without any twinge of conscience as to the dignity of others, he inflicted deep spiritual wounds on them. He even insulted the feelings of the people closest to him.

Every line of his letter from the daughter, whom he had abandoned, is full of pure and bright joy. She had written to her father that she had joined the Pioneers. The fugitive father responded angrily, which is typical of him: "So you have! What is it that has given you such job? Because they have tied some read material around your neck? There would have been far more grounds for joy if you had managed not to join the same Pioneers." The little girl, who was extremely shaken, replied: "I thought you were going to rejoice with me, but you are doing the opposite. What kind of father are you?" Even the child sensed the abyss between herself and her father. Such a shock is not for a child's heart.

One more feature of M. Dzhemlev's portrait: In 1979, the paper SOTSIYALISTICHESKAYA YAKUTIYA published a letter by a worker A.Z. Sharafutdinov from the Yakut ASSR.

M. Dzhemilev was under sentence of the people's court in Oktyabr Rayon in Tashkent. The author of the letter writes: "My son Anvar regarded Mustafa as a decent man and was his friend. However, Dzhemilev turned out to be a dishonest man and a renegade. Making use of Anvar's trust, Mustafa destroyed his family life. Because of this parasite, a young family with two children broke up." What has been said does not require comment. A legal result of such way of life is not one but several convictions. Renegade Dzhemilev's character has been revealed in its entirety at the trial [sud], fully providing his criminal activity.

LATE REPORT: CPSU POLITBURO SESSION REPORTED

PM021359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 1

[In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] At its regular meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed a number of questions of party, state and economic construction. A report was considered on the completion in the country of preparations for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and of the meetings of candidate deputies with the voters. These meetings have demonstrated yet again the monolithic cohesion of the party and the people, the working people's support for the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the full approval for the decisions of the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the practical tasks emanating from these.

The speeches by those taking part in the election meetings and the mandates given to the candidate deputies show the profound interest of the Soviet people in the further strengthening of the economic and defense might of our homeland, improving management of the national economy and heightening organization and discipline in all sectors of work.

The Politburo session discussed some questions linked with the organization of transportation of grain and other agricultural loads by road, and laid down measures to make more rational use of transportation facilities for these purposes.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo mapped out measures to improve current legislation on library work on the basis of the paragraph in the USSR Constitution on the right of citizens to make use of the achievements of culture, on the general availability of cultural assets in the keeping of the state and the public sector, and the development of the network of libraries and library institutions.

The Politburo has approved the results of the talks between Comrades Chernenko, Gromyko and Kuznetsov and Zarkovic, deputy chairman of the SFRY Presidium and member of the LCY Central Committee. The great significance that our country attaches to the development and deepening of all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, in the interests of strengthening peace and security of the peoples and the struggle against the arms race unleashed by imperialism was emphasized.

The meeting examined questions connected with the situation in the Indian Ocean region, where, as a result of the militarist actions of the United States and some of its NATO allies, military-political tension is being heightened. It was confirmed that the Soviet Union supports the proposal by the nonaligned states to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and of the earliest possible convening for this purpose of an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations organization.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo also discussed some other foreign policy questions.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES LENINSKIY CONSTITUENCY

PM291333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 84 First Edition pp 3-4

[TASS report under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "Building Up the Tempo by Reinforcing What Has Been Achieved; Voters' Meeting With V.V. Shcherbitskiy"]

[Text] At the meetings of voters with their candidate deputies for the country's supreme organ of state power now underway in the Ukrainian cities and villages, the working people are declaring their warm approval of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the party's efforts to further develop the economy and improve the people's well-being and are assessing highly the labor and public activity of the people's best sons and daughters nominated for the USSR Supreme Soviet. A meeting of the voters of Leninskiy Electoral Okrug with their candidate deputy for the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, was held 24 February in Kiev.

The meeting was opened by K.I. Panikarskiy, first secretary of the Leninskiy Raykom.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was enthusiastically elected.

The candidate deputy's agent, P.I. Ivanov, a milling machine operators team leader at the V.I. Lenin Arsenal Plant, described V.V. Shcherbitskiy's career and urged the voters on election day to vote unanimously for the candidates of the indestructible bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

Next to speak were Hero of Socialist Labor P.Ye. Tarasyuk, general director of the Kiev experimental footwear production association; B.Ye. Paton, director of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Ye. O. Paton Institute of Electric Welding and President of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences; V.A. Korotich, secretary of the Ukrainian Writers Union Board; L.M. Gladkova, teacher at the No 164 Secondary School; S.A. Polkovnichenko, student at Kiev's T.G. Shevchenko State University; and others.

The speakers emphasized that the working people of the Ukrainian capital, like all Soviet people, welcomed with enthusiasm and warm approval the results of the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum and are fully determined by their practical deeds to make their contribution to consolidating the socialist fatherland's economic and defense might. They gave assurances that they would launch competition even more widely for the successful filfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 5-year plan targets.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, who was warmly greeted by the gathering, delivered a speech. Having expressed thanks for the high trust, he noted that being the working people's representative in the country's supreme organ of state power is a great honor and a great responsibility. It is primarily an expression of total confidence in the CPSU, which the people see as their proven collective leader, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories.

The unity of the party and people and the peoples' indestructible friendship have been, are, and will remain the life-giving source of our society's invincible strength. This monolithic unity was also manifested in the mournful days when Soviet people were seeing off on his last journey that glorious son of the Communist Party, ardent patriot of the Soviet motherland, and staunch fighter for peace Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Suffering the grief of a grave loss, our people have rallied still more closely around the party's Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and have displayed class consciousness and a high degree of political maturity.

The Ukrainian Communists and working people, like all Soviet people, welcomed with complete approval the decision of the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum, which unanimously elected Comrade K.U. Chernenko general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Konstantin Ustinovich is well known in our country and abroad as an outstanding figure of our party, an active fighter for the implementation of its policy, and an experienced and vigorous leader who worked for many years with L.I. Brezhnev and Yu.V. Andropov and made a great contribution to collectively elaborated decisions. Numerous comments note that, at a crucial moment in the life of the party and state, the participants in the CPSU Central Committee plenum convincingly displayed to the country and the whole world continuity of policy and the indestructible cohesion and unity of our party and its militant staff -- the Leninist Central Committee -- and its leading nucleus -- the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum generated great interest. Full confidence is being expressed everywhere that the Central Committee and its Politburo will continue firmly and persistently to steer our party's Leninist general course -- the course toward peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, consolidation of the international unity of all revolutionary forces of the present day, and world peace, and will do everything for the implementation of large-scale measures to enhance production efficiency and for the further improvement of the people's well-being.

The Ukrainian people, like all Soviet people, in fully supporting the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum, unanimously support the party's domestic and foreign policy and its comprehensively considered and consistent course toward improving developed socialism, and by their practical deeds they are daily strengthening our state's economic and defense might.

The speaker noted that very important political documents -- the CPSU Central Committee Appeal to all voters and citizens of the USSR and the materials of the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum -- exhaustively describe the election platform of our Communist Party. The coming USSR Supreme Soviet elections will undoubtedly lend new and powerful impetus to the further development of socialist democracy and will be graphic confirmation of the indestructibility of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people and the growth of our Leninist party's prestige.

In the 5 years that have elapsed since the previous elections to the country's Supreme Soviet there have been many events of great political importance. The 26th CPSU Congress took place. Its instructions have been developed and given specific form in the decisions of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. They clearly define the main avenues of the advance in all spheres of social life. An important political result of the past 5-year period has been the further enhancement of the CPSU's leading role and the consolidation of our society's moral-political unity. The celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR was an impressive demonstration of the triumph of the party's Leninist nationalities policy.

As the CPSU Central Committee appeal convincingly shows, the candidate deputy continued, in the 5 years that have elapsed since the previous elections the economy has been raised to a higher level. Above-plan output worth R1,945 million was sold in the republic.

The Ukrainian SSR was awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner for successful fulfillment of the 1983 State Plan in industry.

The implementation of the Food and Energy Programs have become a truly nationwide matter. The tasks of switching the economy to an intensive path of development on the basis of accelerated scientific and technical progress, better use of the enormous production potential, and careful, rational expenditure of all resources are being resolved in a planned manner. It is notable that labor productivity has recently been increasing at preferential rates. This ensures consistent implementation of the principle of payment according to labor and the steady growth of public consumption funds and expands the potential of housing and sociocultural construction. As the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum pointed out, our direct duty is to develop more actively and to stabilize the positive trends emerging in the country's economy.

The multifaceted tasks facing the Soviet economy are ultimately aimed at securing a further improvement in Soviet people's well-being and culture. And much has been done here. All the country's affairs incorporate the labor and the soul of the worker, kolkhoz member, engineer and technician, scientist and teacher, of people of the older generations and our young people. And behind all this lies the great organizing and guiding work performed by our Leninist party and the Soviet state, which display tireless concern for the welfare of every Soviet person.

Within the framework of the unified national economic complex, the economic potential has been strengthened still further and a marked advance for all union republics has been ensured in the past 5 years. For instance, in the Ukraine the national income and volume of industrial production has increased substantially. A large capital construction program has been implemented. Major establishments like the Chernobyl, Rovno, and the South Ukrainian AESes, the Nikolayev Alumina Plant, and modern mines in Sverdiovsk, Shakhtersk, and Pavlovgrad have been commissioned. A large oxygen conversion shop has been constructed at the Dneprovskiy Dzerzhinskiy Metallurgical Combine, as have the unique "3000" rolling mill at the Zdhanov Ilich Combine, a very large primary oil refinery in Lisichansk, and a number of enterprises of the construction, light, and food industries.

The material and technical base of agriculture and the agro-industrial complex as a whole have been substantially strengthened. But, unfortunately, the planned growth rates for procurements of the main agricultural products for the 5-year plan have not yet been attained.

Since the previous elections 1,657,000 apartments have been constructed. Some 7.5 million people have improved their housing conditions. That means that a city the size of Kiev is now being constructed in 2 years. The network of schools, vocational and technical colleges, and children's preschool institutions has increased markedly. About 2 million qualified specialists have been trained for the national economy. The culture and services sphere has been further developed. Literature and art have been enriched with important new works.

To put it briefly, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, no matter at which aspect of our activity we look, we see everywhere signs of fundamentally new qualities in the working people's life. These not only apply to material prosperity but spread through the entire range of meaningful human life -- a favorable social climate and full employment, a collectivist spirit and comradely mutual assistance, moral health, and the feeling of being masters of the country.

Man's well-being in our society also includes all the real opportunities enabling him to develop and apply all his abilities as an individual and a citizen, it includes the accessibility of education and medical services for the people, it includes confidence in the future, and it includes, finally, the concern for safeguarding nature and augmenting its resources in the interest of future generations.

Pleasing changes have also occurred over the last 5 years in the life of the Hero-City of Kiev's working people. The contribution by Kiev's citizens to the development of the republic's economic and scientific potential is steadily growing. During this period the city's industry has produced more output than in the 7th and 8th 5-Year Plans together. The yields from science are growing. The economic effect of the implementation of developments by the capital's scientfic collectives in the current 5-year plan alone has exceeded R2 billion. Much is being done in the city in the social sphere too. Some 6.4 million square meters of housing with all modern conveniences have been constructed in the last 5 years, and this is equal to pre-war Kiev's entire housing stock. Transportation services have improved. New streetcar and trolleybus lines have been inaugurated, and nine subway stations have been commissioned. Hospital complexes, polyclinics, and a republic hospital for Great Patriotic War veterans have been constructed. Children's preschool institutions offering 22,000 places are now operational.

And incidentally, V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, all these social measures ensure the fullest utilization of public consumption funds, which are constantly growing and will this year reach R491 per citizen of the republic. They cover free education, medical services, and improvement of the working people's health -- everything to which we have long been used now. And it is useful to think about this sometimes: This applies especially to the young people, who take our vast social gains as something commonplace, to be automatically expected.

The celebration of Kiev's 1,500th anniversary proved to be a real review of socialist Kiev's gains. In the jubilee days the city was awarded the Order of the People's Friendship. Some 4,000 Kiev's citizens were awarded high government honors. The results of the work prove that Kiev's citizens are working fruitfully and in good spirits. It is a pleasure for me today to congratulate all Kiev's working people on the award to the city of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner for the achievement of high results in the 1983 all-union socialist competition. Many efforts are being made to make our republic's capital even more beautiful and transform it into a city of highly productive labor, high cultural standards and exemplary public order.

The higher our society climbs up the ladder of social progress, V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to note, the more fully it reveals its constructive forces and the greater the tasks it sets itself. We also have, of course, both difficulties and shortcomings.

Our party is focusing its main attention on the further improvement of production management, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, unresolved tasks, and the elimination of weak spots and shortcomings. This approach to the work in hand was advocated by Vladimir Ilich Lenin. And this is now we will continue to act. In the spirit of this Leninist tradition, the main emphasis everywhere must be placed on further raising the standards of economic management, improving the style and methods of work, strengthening discipline, and enhancing the organization, businesslike efficiency, and responsibility of cadres. In order to ensure the achievement of all 5-year plan indicators, it is important now not only to maintain but also to acclerate the pace that has been achieved.

This requires, primarily, better utilization of fixed production capital and persistent formulation of a new type of economic thinking among cadres -- an economic thinking aimed at businesslike efficiency, initiative, and socialist enterprise.

The country's working people have taken on as their shockwork task for the 5-year plan's forth year the appeal by our party's Central Committee to ensure greater labor productivity and further reduction in the prime costs of output in excess of the 1984 plan. Kiev's citizens were among the first to respond to this appeal with practical deeds. Together with the Donetski Oblast working people, they launched a mass patriotic movement by the republic's labor collectives to score high end results. The results of work in January, as well as in February, which is almost over, show that the CPSU Central Committee's instructions are being consistently implemented.

The basis of socialist people's power, the speaker emphasized, is provided by the soviets of people's deputies which, as a form of a political organization, offer incomparable opportunities to collect, accumulate, and channel toward the common good the initiative of the broadest masses, and to take into account a vast range of views and suggestions when resolving any question. Our people send as their emissaries to the organs of power the most authoritative people who enjoy the collectives' trust and are capable of executing their responsible mandate knowledgeably. They truly are the deputies of the people. Thus, over 50 percent of candidate deputies for the USSR Supreme Soviet registered in the republic are workers or kolkhoz members, and about one-third of them are women. The 176 candidates from ethnic groups consist of 130 Communists and 46 nonparty members. All these people are conscientious workers who are appreciated for their impeccable work, adherence to principles, state-minded approach to affairs, and sympathetic attitude to the needs and requirements of working people.

The present election campaign has become a true review of the activity of soviets at all levels. Much attention is being devoted to how they execute the voters' mandates. Most of them are implemented in good time. Much has been accomplished, in response to voters' mandates, in the technical modernization of production, the reconstruction of enterprises, the construction of housing and of public health and cultural projects, and the improvement of consumer services. In Kiev, for example, voters' mandates have resulted in the construction of the trade centers in Darnitsa and Pechersk, the (Oboloni) services center, a number of polyclinics, children's preschool institutions, and movie theaters, and in considerable work to provide modern facilities.

It is an important duty of soviet organs to consolidate socialist legality, public order, and discipline and to create all the conditions to enable every citizen of the city to fully enjoy his rights and to conscientiously fulfill his civic obligations. The mighty force of the labor collective must, of course, be better used in all this work.

The working class comprises our leading and main force. Today it is distinguished by a rising standard of general and technical education. Its spiritual world and its public and intellectual life are becoming increasingly rich. The working class is the bearer of profoundly revolutionary traditions. It has always stood at the most difficult frontline positions, where the country's fate has been decided at the major turning points of history. This is why, when we speak of the characteristics necessary for the cultivation of a comprehensively developed personality, a personality capable of resolving the most complex tasks, a personality with the firmest of ideological convictions, we have in mind primarily the political and moral qualities of the working man and his growing intelligence in the broadest sense of the word.

We must show greater concern for the fuller utilization of the experience gathered in the solution of production, social, and educational tasks by the city's best collectives, such as the "Zavod Arsenal" and "Kievskiy Radiozavod" Production Associations, the Darnitsa Silk Combine, and others, so that the work methods of the frontrankers and innovators in production may become common knowledge. Demanding a specific and businesslike approach to work from the party, state, and economic organs, the CPSU Central Committee stresses that the main thing in leadership, as V.I. Lenin taught us, is the skill of practical organization of work. Nothing causes greater harm than formalism, bureaucracy, and inconsistency between word and deed. In our work with cadres today it is important to focus attention primarily on the enhancement of competence and the strengthening of executive discipline and responsibility for the task entrusted by the party and the people.

The situation in the world, the candidate went on to say, is now exacerbated to a dangerous degree. The source of this tension is the imperialist course of the U.S. Administration, which treats the entire globe as a zone of its so-called "vital interests" and brazenly tramples the will of the peoples. The United States, together with its NATO partners, is attempting to break the prevailing military equilibrium, which serves as the basis of international security, and to attain military superiority. Many countries and regions are the objects of imperialist brigandage. In accordance with the "crusade" it has proclaimed against socialism as a social system, Washington is building up and gearing its information and propaganda apparatus for the fanning of "psychological warfare."

In this complex situation our party's Central Committee is acting firmly and consistently, in a considered and circumspect fashion, strengthening the country's defense capability to the necessary extent and taking specific measures to consolidate our security and the security of our allies. The Soviet people understand that the goal of the CPSU's clear and consistent peace-loving policy is to consolidate trust between peoples and return to detente and cooperation. But this goal can be attained only when the defense might of the Soviet Union and our allies is sufficient to contain the warmongers' aggressive aspirations. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko declared in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum, the Soviet Union will remain a reliable friend and loyal ally of the fraternal socialist countries and will maintain its solidarity with the peoples who have cast off the yoke of colonial oppression and taken the path of independent development. In its relations with the capitalist countries our state will be immutably loyal to the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence, which is so necessary for the peoples in the age of nuclear arms and super-accurate missiles. This firm and constructive line followed by our party enjoys the Soviet people's complete support.

Soon, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said in conclusion, the Soviet people will go to the polls to exercise their constitutional right and perform their lofty civic duty by electing the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies. The Soviet people express their best feelings for the Leninist Communist Party. Our party is the leading political force of the times, which is driving history forward toward communism, the goal which elevates mankind. Lenin's genius shines over our daily deeds and great accomplishments, over our glorious past, our heroic present, and our bright future.

WORLD LEADERS CONGRATULATE K.U. CHERNENKO

CPCZ's Husak

PM281029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 84 Second Edition pp 1, 2

["Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko on His Election as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] From G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR:

Dear Comrade!

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and personally, I most sincerely congratulate you on having been elected to the office of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Czechoslovak Communists and all Czechoslovak people know you as an important representative of the CPSU and the Soviet state, who in all the responsible posts the party has entrusted to him, and by all his activity has demonstrated his loyalty and devotion to the victorious Leninist ideas of Great October, the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist and proletarian internationalism, and to the interests of peace and social progress.

We are sincerely glad that our fraternal communist parties, socialist states, and the nations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union are bound with firm ties of friendship, comprehensive cooperation, and alliance. Their fruitful development is closely connected with your activity as a true and sincere friend of Czechoslovakia.

On this occasion, do accept assurances that we shall continue to make every effort to ensure that the fraternal Czechoslovak-Soviet relations continue to strengthen and deepen in the interest and to the benefit of our nations and the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community.

We sincerely wish the heroic Soviet people to achieve, under the leadership of its Leninist party, new victories in realizing the general line laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress in building and improving advanced socialist society, and in the struggle for averting the nuclear (war) threat and achieving permanent peace and international detente. We assure you that Czechoslovak Communists and all Czechoslovak people will continue to follow in firm unity the path alongside the CPSU and the Soviet Union in the struggle for the ideals of socialism and progress for peace and through the world.

From the bottom of my heart, I wish you good health, creative strength and many successes in your responsible work in developing and multiplying the strength of the Soviet Union, the well-being of the Soviet people, and peace for all the peoples, says the telegram of congratulations sent by General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Gustav Husak to Konstantin Chernenko on his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

GDR's Honecker

PM271338 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 84 Second Edition pp 1, 2

["Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko on His Election as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] From E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Dear Comrade Chernenko!

On the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, I send you on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the communists, and all people of the GDR, as well as in my own name, cordial and fraternal congratulations.

The Communists and all workers of our country know and esteem you as an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, as a good friend of the German workers' and peasants' state who devotes his entire strength to further strengthening the Soviet country, consolidating and deepening friendship and cooperation between our parties and states, advancing the family of socialist peoples, and defending peace.

We are most firmly convinced that the unbreakable alliance between the SED and the CPSU, and between the GDR and the USSR will continue to strengthen and develop in the joint struggle to implement communist ideals, for peace and detente, and against the threat of a nuclear inferno emanating from imperialism.

We wish you, dear Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, much success and creative strength in implementing the responsible tasks of the lofty post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee entrusted to you by Soviet Communists. We wish the great Soviet people, led by the Leninist Communist Party, new success in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress, and in progress along the path of improving a developed socialist society.

PCI's Berlinguer

PM280955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 84 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[From unattributed feature under the general heading: "Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko on His Election as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] From E. Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party:

"On behalf of Italian Communists and myself personally I congratulate you on your election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and express the wish that in this lofty post you will be able to make the necessary contribution to the cause of detente, peace, the well-being of the Soviet peoples, and the development of socialism."

Turkish CP's Kutlu

PM280950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 84 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[From unattributed feature under the general heading: "Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko on his Election as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Kh. Kutlu, general secretary of the Communist Party of Turkey:

"Dear Comrade K.U. Chernenko,

"On behalf of the Communist Party of Turkey Central Committee and the Turkish Communists and on my own behalf I send you sincerest congratulations on your election to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

"In the ranks of the Lenin Komsomol and subsequently in the ranks of the CPSU you have directly participated in building socialism in the USSR. You have engaged in the important activity of disseminating, and implementing the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism. Turkish Communists know you as a consistent fighter for the cause of peace and socialism, and an ardent patriot and internationalist.

We believe that under your leadership great new successes will be achieved in the struggle for peace and communism within the channel of the Leninist policy outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

"The Communist Party of Turkey rates highly its fraternal ties with the CPSU, which are developing and growing stronger on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Our party has made and will continue to make great efforts to develop relations between Turkey and the USSR on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, friendship, and cooperation and to strengthen the ties of friendship and brotherhood between the Soviet and Turkish peoples.

"Dear Comrade K.U. Chernenko, we wish to succeeses in your responsible position, good health, and prosperity."

Lao Leader Kaysone Phomvihan

PM281500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 84 Second Edition pp 1-2

[Unattributted report under the general heading: "Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko on his Election as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] From Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and premier of the Lao Council of Ministers:

"Dear Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko!

On the occasion of your unanimous election to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, I am sending warm congratulations and sincere greetings to you on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, party members, the working class, the Lao people and from myself personally.

The CPSU, Communists and the entire Soviet people have expressed high confidence in you to continue the great revolutionary cause of V.I. Lenin, leader of the international communist and workers' movement and creator of the world's first socialist state, and to increase the remarkable successes achieved under the leadership of Y.V. Andropov, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state and staunch fighter of the Communist and workers' movement.

I am firmly confident that under the wise and true leadership of the CPSU headed by you, a leader possessing a wealth of knowledge and experience accumulated over decades of revolutionary activity, the Soviet people will achieve new and even more momentous successes in the cause of fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, strengthening the Soviet Union's political, economic, and defense might, steadily increasing the people's prosperity, strengthening the socialist community's unit and cohesion, ending the arms race, ensuring the relaxation of international tension, and struggling against the threat of nuclear war and for international cooperation and lasting world peace.

I express the sincere desire that the traditional relations of friendship, fraternal solidarity, and all-around cooperation between the LPRP and the CPSU and the Lao and the Soviet peoples strengthen and develop fruitfully on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interests of our two countries, and for the good of peace, socialism, and communism.

I wish you good health and outstanding successes in your honored and responsible activity.

DPRK's Kim Il-Song

PM271318 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 84 Second Edition pp 1, 2

["Congratulations to K.U. Chernenko on his Election as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] From Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and President of the DPRK:

"On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, I extend warmest congratulations and comradely greetings to you on your election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Your election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is an expression of high respect for and deep trust in all Communist Party members and people of the Soviet Union.

"We hope that the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by you will register new success in the struggle for comprehensive completion of developed socialism and victory of the cause of communism.

"Expressing the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation formed between the parties and peoples of our two countries in the common struggle for victory of the cause of peace and socialism and communism against imperialism will further develop and strengthen on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the future. I sincerely wish you great success in your responsible work and good health."

Cuba's Fidel Castro

PM280953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 84 Second Edition pp 1,2

[From unattributed feature under the general heading: "Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko on His Election as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] From F. Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers:

"Dear Comrade Chernenko,

"On behalf of our party Central Committee and the Cuban people I should like to convey to you the warmest and most fraternal congratulations on your election as general secretary of the CPSU.

"At a time when the party and the entire Soviet people are experiencing profound grief at the death of dear Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the high confidence placed in you by the CPSU Central Committee is further evidence of the Leninist party's ability to overcome all difficulties and to ensure the pursuit of a consistent and principled political course and the continuity of wise and experienced leadership.

"I am confident that the illustrious CPSU and the entire Soviet people will continue to follow the path of their motherland's economic and social development.

"I am convinced that under your leadership the Soviet Union will achieve new successes in the struggle to strengthen its defense might, to further develop the socialist community countries' fraternal cooperation, and to consolidate its ties with the developing countries and will honorably fulfill its duty in preserving peace and eliminating the threat of war, which the Reagan administration is trying to unleash by its adventurist and irresponsible actions and its policy of confrontation and arms race.

"I should like to express the confidence, dear Comrade Chernenko, that the close and indestructible bonds of friendship linking our parties, governments, and peoples, will coninue to develop.

"We assure you that in your new post you can always count on the constant solidarity of our party and the Cuban people and our unfailing and principled policy of communism and internationalism."

Lebanese CP's Hawi

PM280947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 84 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[From unattributed feature under the general heading: "Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko on His Election as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] G. Hawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee:

"Dear Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko!

"On behalf of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee and on my own behalf I cordially congratulate you on your election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

"Your election attests to the great trust that Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people have in you at the present important stage of the development of the Soviet Union, the socialist community countries, the international communist and workers movement, and the national liberation movement, when the struggle against the forces of imperialism, war, and aggression in the world has exacerbated.

"We Lebanese Communists who are closely acquainted with you are well aware of your support for the struggle of the Lebanese people and their progressive, patriotic forces against the Israeli occupation, U.S. aggression, and the conspiracies of the U.S. and Israeli agents and your support for the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. We express our satisfaction at your election to the lofty post of leader of the CPSU Central Committee and declare our resolve to continue to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation with the illustrious party of Lenin and the great land of the soviets. We express the confidence that relations between our parties will invariably strenghen in the interests of the joint struggle for our high ideals."

COMPARISON OF MARKOVIC GREETINGS TO CHERNENKO

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 February in its Second Edition carries on pages 1 and 2 greetings from Yugoslavia's Dragoslav Markovic, President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium under the headline "Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko on his Election as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee." This has been compared to the TANJUG Serbo-Croatian version published on page R 8 of the 15 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA begins...[Text] From D. Markovic, president of the LCY

Central Committee Presidium:

"Esteemed Comrade Chernenko...(supplying alternate introductory paragraph)

Paragraph three, line three reads:...SFRY and the USSR on the basis...(substituting "USSR" for "CPSU")

Same paragraph, line five reads:...developments of relations meets the fundamental interests of the peoples...(rewording)

COMPARISON OF ZHIVKOV GREETINGS TO CHERNENKO

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 February in its Second Edition carries on pages 1 and 2 greetings from Bulgaria's Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee to Konstantin Chernenko under the headline "Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko on his Election as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee." This has been compared to the Sofia Domestic Service version published on page R 7 of the 15 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA begins:...[Text] From T. Zhivkov, general secretary fo the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council:

Dear Comrade Chernenko!

On behalf of...(supplying alternate introductory paragraphs)

Page R 8, paragraph one reads:...party and state figure, as a consistent...(rewording)

Paragraph two, lines three and four read:...for the constant consolidation of the strength and cohesion of...(rewording)

Last paragraph, lines one and two read...heart and soul, dearest Konstantin Ustinovich, good health, creative force...(rewording)

COMPARISON OF KADAR GREETINGS TO CHERNENKO

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 February in its Second Edition carries on pages 1 and 2 greetings from Hungary's Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee to Konstantin Chernenko under the headline "Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko on his Election as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee." This has been compared with the Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP version, published on page R 6 of the 15 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA begins:...[Text] From J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee:

"Esteemed Comrade Chernenko!...(supplying alternate introductory passage)

Paragraph four, line three reads...in building a developed socialist society. The...(rewording)

Paragraph five, line two reads:...the Soviet people and the CPSU and a devoted internationalist combatant...(rewording)

Paragraph six, lines one through three read:...unchangingly to strengthen the fraternal friendship linking us with the CPSU and the Soviet...(rewording,omitting phrase)

Paragraph seven, last line reads:...conducted by you in the interests of peace and the implementation of our common socialist goals." (rewording, omitting final paragraphs.)

COMPARISON OF JARUZELSKI MESSAGE TO CHERNENKO

Moscow PRAVDA in 20 February in its Second Edition carries on pages 1 and 2 greetings from Poland's Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPZR Central Committee to Konstantin Chernenko, under the headling "Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko on his election as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

This has been compared to the Warsaw Television Service version published on page R 7 of the 15 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA begins:...[Text] From W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers: Most esteemed Comrade... (supplying alternate introductory paragraph)

Paragraph three, line four in PRAVDA reads:...Communist and internationalist who has made a great contribution to the cause of...(rewording)

Paragraph four, lines one and two read:...which you are beginning the execution of the duties of your exceptionally responsible post, your fraternal party...(rewording)

Same paragraph, line five reads:...in the past, as outstanding contribution to the... (rewording)

Paragraph five, line four reads:...the Soviet Union. We see this as a guarantee to... (clearing questionable phrase)

PRAVDA ends after paragraph seven, last line...of peaceful coexistance...(omitting paragraph eight)

COMPARISON TO ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU'S GREETINGS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 February in its Second Edition carries on pages 1 and 2 greetings from Nikolae Ceausescu, Secretary General of the RCP and President of Romania to Konstantin Chernenko, under the headline "Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko on his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee." This has been compared to the Bucharest Domestic Service version published on page R 13 of the 16 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA begins:...[Text] From N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and President of Romania:

On behalf of... (supplying introductory paragraph)

Paragraph two, line eleven reads:...development, in the cause of socialist and communist...(supplying alternate words)

Paragraph three, line four reads:...parties and people...(ending PRAVDA version)

COMPARISON OF MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL'S GREETINGS

PM271357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 84 Second Edition p 1, 2 ["Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko on his Election as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] From Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural:

"Dear Konstantin Ustinovich!

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic and on behalf of the Mongolian communists and working people of our country and on my personal behalf I convey to you heartfelt congratulations and the best wishes on your election as the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The unanimous election of you to the high and responsible post of general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is a recognition of your outstanding services and high authority as a tested figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state, international communist and workers' movement. In our country, we know you well and deeply respect you as a loyal Marxist-Leninist, a consistent internationalist, ardent fighter for peace and friendship among nations.

The Communists and working people of socialist Mongolia highly assess your huge personal contribution to the consolidation of the bonds of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP, between our countries and peoples.

The Communists and working people of Mongolia, under the leadership of the MPRP, will continue to invariably follow the tested course of all-round consolidation and deepening of the Leninist friendship, and fruitful cooperation with the CPSU and the fraternal Soviet people, unflinchingly make efforts for the unity and cohesion of the great socialist community, for peace and universal security. I sincerely wish you, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, strong health and huge successes in your fruitful activities for the welfare of the Soviet people and in the name of the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism."

COMPARISON OF LE DUAN'S MESSAGE TO CHERNENKO.

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 February in its Second Edition carries on pages 1 and 2 greetings from SRV's Le Duan, party general secretary to Konstantin Chernenko under the headline "Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko on his Election as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee". This has been compared with the Hanoi VNA version published on page R 8 of the 15 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA begins:...[Text] "Dear Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko,

On behalf...(supplying alternate introduction, omitting first two paragraphs)

Page R 9, paragraph four, line two reads:...people under the wise leadership of the CPSU Central Committee and its experienced headquarters -- the Politburo headed by you -- will successfully fulfill the historical decisions of the 26th Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and will continue to lead the country firmly and confidently along the path of improving developed socialism and the successful building of communism, so that the Soviet Union will remain a firm bulwark and reliable support of the revolutionary and...(rewording)

Paragraph five, line two reads:...people of Vietnam will continue to make every effort for the prosperity of the great Vietnamese-Soviet friendship, militant cohesion and all-around cooperation, and their steadfast strengthening and development and for the successful fulfillment of the revolutionary cause...(rewording)

Paragraph six, line one reads:...bountiful health and fruitful activity in your new, lofty and responsible post and the successful fulfillment of the tasks assigned to you by the CPSU...(rewording)

Same paragraph, line last reads:...party and the Soviet people.

SHORTCOMINGS IN SPRING SOWING CAMPAIGN HIT

Gulenko Interviewed

LD292047 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video interview of USSR Deputy Agriculture Minister Aleksey Timofeyevich Gulenko by unidentified correspondent -- recorded; date, place not given]

[Text] [Gulenko] In working out a strategy and tactics for spring sowing it is of very great importance to correctly tie in the technological processes with local soil and climate conditions. And in many areas at present these are not shaping up exactly as we would have liked. First, as a result of the harsh autumn drought in the southern oblasts of the Ukraine, in the North Causasus, the Volga Region and in many other oblasts in individual fields the winter grain has not put out shoots. Besides this, at the end of January this year in Belgorod, Kursk, Orel, Lipetsk, Chernigov, Sumy, and many other oblasts a crust of compacted [pritertiy] ice has formed on the sown fields. Therefore, one can say even now that we will have to resow some of the winter crops.

Taking the experience of last year into consideration we think that we should -- on a broad basis -- begin expanding the area sown to corn in resowing winter crops.

[Correspondent] It often does come to the rescue in winter.

[Gulenko] In effect it often does come to the rescue and last year, which was a harsh and dry one for corn, let's say the Ukraine as a whole and the North Caucasus obtained 31 quintals of corn per hectare. Specialists' calculations show it is possible to expand corn production by between 15 and 20 percent in this year's harvest in many corn-growing farms in the country without, so to speak, damaging the zonal systems of agriculture and the existing methods of crop rotation.

The second special feature of the situation which is coming about is that on a considerable part of the country's territory productive stocks of moisture in the soil are being replenished only slowly. As before, they are lower on average indices taken from many years in several southern oblasts of the Ukraine, Stavropol Kray, Rostov Oblast and in Central Chernozem oblasts of the Russian Federation and also in the south of Kazakhstan. Undoubtedly the situation may change any day one way or the other but, as is accepted practice in farming, we must always count on the worst possible conditions.

And in this situation we think that attention should be paid primarily to the introduction of moisture-saving technological processes. These are primarily moisture retention in early spring, minimalization of treatment, packing [uplotneniye] the soil where necessary, that is, all agrotechnical methods must be planned and carried out taking into consideration the maximum accumulation and minimum expenditure of moisture. The attention of rural workers must now be concentrated on these and other questions linked with improving the productivity and stability of farms.

Examples Cited

LD251436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Semen Astakhov commentary: "Preparing for Spring"]

[Excerpt] The approach of spring is being felt more and more frequently and insistently at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at councils and commissions of agro-industrial associations.

Although in the country as a whole, the overhaul of sowing equipment is better organized than usual, farms in the Central Asian republics are seriously behind with this work. Repair of the most powerful tractors -- type K-700 -- is unsatisfactory in east Kazakhstan, Turgay and certain other oblasts of Kazakhstan. The availability of seeds for grain and pulse crops is fair. They have been stockpiled for the entire spring sowing area. There is even a surplus. In contrast to previous years full stocks of seeds for groat and pulse crops have been laid in.

But there are also shortcomings. Here are some examples: The dispatch of spring wheat seeds from Kazakhstan to areas of west and east Siberia is being held up because of the late supply of railroad cars. Many of you, comrades, know that the harvest in Siberia was carried out in very complex weather conditions. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes were not able to stockpile their own seed. Therefore, employees of the virginland railway must speed up the conveyance of seed. But the Siberians are not making use of their own internal reserves. Local elevators are storing stocks of seed which belong to the state. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been given permission to use these stocks in exchange for food grain, but this exchange is proceeding only slowly at the moment.

Problems Over Spare Parts

LD010920 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video talk by political observer Yuriy Letunov]

[Summary] At a routine session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, questions concerning the course of fulfillment of plans of preparations for the spring sowing have been examined. Over to Yuriy Letunov, political observer:

"Hello, esteemed comrades. Folk wisdom has it that days of spring provide for the whole year. The quality and time in which field work is carried out depend directly on the quality of land cultivation, people being in the right places, condition of machinery. Our agriculture has enormous potential at its disposal: Suffice it to say that some 2,600,000 tractors will take part in the spring sowing campaign." Azerbaijan's, Voroshilovgrad's, Minsk's, Kustanay's and Saratov Oblast's farms have completed machinery overhaul. Particular attention should be paid to powerful tractors, such as K-700, of which 126,000 will operate in the fields this spring.

"Despite the fact that the level of readiness of powerful Kirov-produced tractors in the RSFSR and Kazakhstan is somewhat higher than last year, in a number of oblasts -- Perm, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Turgay-Kurgan -- this level of readiness is lower than last year. But after all, if such powerful machinery stands idle, it may cost a great deal -- time does not wait." Tractors, cultivators, sowing machines, and other implements ought to be ready no later than 2 weeks before sowing begins. Rayon agro-industrial associations have a big role to play here.

"In order for the work to proceed without a hitch, it is essential to have at one's disposal sufficient quantities of spare parts. However the Vladimir and Chelyabinsk Tractor Works, Kharkov Tractor Engine Works, Voroshilovgrad Crankshaft Works, Altay Motor Works, Rubtsovsk Tractor Spare Parts Works and some other plants have, so far, failed to cope with their deliveries."

Some 300,000 people who have graduated from vocational and technical education establishments and from machine operator's courses will this year take part in the sowing campaign for the first time. Most of them will operate on the brigade-subcontracting method. It is important to have good organization and discipline to carry out the fieldwork properly.

COSMONAUTS PHOTOGRAPH EUROPEAN PART OF USSR

LD291020 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Soviet Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov on board the Salyut orbital station are taking pictures of the European part of the Soviet Union today. This is necessary for studying natural resources. With the help of a camera made in the German Democratic Republic the filming is done simultaneously in six light spectres [as heard]. This makes it possible to obtain valuable information about the structure of the earth. The photographs taken from space have already helped discover a number of deposits of oil, gas, coal, and metal ores.

Further Report

LD010309 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov have been working for 3 weeks now on board the Salyut-7 station. The flight's scientific program is being carried out successfully. Virtually every day the crew has been conducting experiments according to the program for studying the earth's natural resources and the surrounding enviornment.

In accordance with the tasks set by geologists, fracture zones in the western spurs of Tyan-Shan and zones of small-diameter circular structures in the Central Kyzylkums were observed. This work has been carried out by means of stationary and manual cameras and a multichannel spectrometer.

The cosmonauts are feeling well.

TASS ANNOUNCES 28 FEB LAUNCH OF COSMOS 1539

LD290844 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 29 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another satellite in the Cosmos series on February 28, 1984.

Cosmos-1539 carries scientific equipment to continue space exploration.

It was inserted in an orbiting path with the following parametres:

Initial period of revolution - 89.6 minutes,
Maximum distance from earth (apogee) - 367 kilometres,
Minimum distance (perigee) - 179 kilometres,
Inclination of the orbit - 67.1 degrees.

Besides the scientific equipment, the satellite is fitted with a radio system for the precision measurement of the orbit parametres and a radio telemetry system for transmitting data concerning the operation of instruments and scientific equipment back to earth.

The satellite's on-board equipment is functioning normally. A computer centre is processing the in-coming information.

ACADEMICIAN ON NUCLEAR, CHEMICAL DEVELOPMENTS

LD280855 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 2 TASS -- The use of radiation emitted in nuclear fission to irradiate polymer materials increases their strength several times over and resistance to the effects of moisture and low temperature. A source of such radiation is the nuclear reactor of a new complex energy-radiation plant, whose tests have been completed at Moscow's Karpov Research Physical Chemistry Institute.

"It is for the first time ever," a TASS correspondent was told by Academician Yakov Kolotyrkin, director of the institute, "that a complex plant has been created for the chemical industry. Its nuclear reactor, which creates a temperature of more than 850 degrees centigrade, serves as a source of cheap energy. High temperature is necessary in chemical production for such complex processes, as for example, the production of ammonium, processing of coal into artificial fuel and many others.

At the present time introduction is being started of the equipment at the country's chemical works. It has been estimated that its use in the chemical industry, which accounts for more than 15 percent of all fuel consumed in the country, will make it possible to reduce with time to a minimum the consumption of oil and gas in that industry, the academician said.

ACADEMICIAN VELIKHOV ON NUCLEAR FUSION WORK

PM011446 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 18 February Second Edition publishes on page 3, under the heading "Taming Plasma," a 900-word review by Academician Ye. Velikhov of "a cycle of work performed by a group of Soviet scientists" and published under the title "The Theory of Toroidal Thermonuclear Plasma." Velikhov describes the problems of containing thermonuclear plasma at extreme temperatures of controlled nuclear fusion, and claims that theoretical work done by unnamed scientists on the "kinetic and diffusion processes" occurring within highly energized deuterium and tritium, in other words, the "physics of high-temperature plasma," has reached the point where "the complications connected with the instability of plasma do not constitute insuperable barriers in the way of creating a thermonuclear reactor." According to Velikhov, the scientists' reserach means that "the work on controlled thermonuclear fusion is approaching completion of the physical stage of research." He claims that "plasma with thermonuclear parameters" will be obtained on the big T-15 thermonuclear installation at the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute."

WORK OF ACADEMICIAN KHARITON PROFILED

OW010640 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0930 GMT on 28 February carries a 30-minute "Science and Life" program presented by journalist V. Gubarev and devoted to the life and work of Soviet scientist Academician Yuliy Borisovich Khariton.

The program begins with video of a special Scientific Council meeting at the Chemical Physics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences devoted to the birthdays of Khariton and Academician Ya.B. Zeldovich. The chairman of the meeting reads greetings from Academician N.N. Semenov.

The remainder of the program involves an interview with Khariton who recalls his life and work in nuclear physics from the early twenties with video showing historical clips and photographs of Khariton and colleagues at work.

The program concludes with video of Khariton being congratulated by colleagues after the Scientific Council meeting.